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TERMS OF THE CONSTITUTION

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COMMUNICATIONS must be accompanied by the true name and address of the writer, in order to receive attention. Rejected manuscripts will not be returned.

CONSTITUTION, Atlanta, Ga.

ARE the county committees doing their duty with respect to the election which is to take place on the first of May? Do they appreciate the importance of the question that will upon that day be submitted to the people? It is a matter of vital interest to the people that the legislative amendment be ratified. This amendment proposes to add a clause to our organic law forbidding the payment of the forged bonds issued by Bullock, and it is due to the credit of the state, to the self respect of the people, and to the already overburdened tax-payers that the amendment should be ratified. The county committees should see that tickets are printed for the use of voters.

WE learn from Mr. C. M. Pennington, the energetic superintendent of the Rome railroad, that the schedule upon his line will be changed on Sunday as follows: Leave Rome daily at 7:55 a. m. Arrive at Rome at 12:15 p. m. In addition to this run the road will have every Saturday evening an accommodation train leaving Rome at 4:45 p. m., and returning at 8, all connecting at Kingston with the day trains up and down on the W. and A. R. R. This change will be a very agreeable one, not only to the general public, but to the readers of THE CONSTITUTION in that section who are desirous of receiving the latest news

A CORRESPONDENT of the Macon Telegraph attacks us with great severity because we stated that the probable expense of the convention would reach $74,000. This may be quite an objection from the standpoint of a few sickly economists in the state, but, for our part, we believe that if the delegates are good men, a convention would be cheap if it cost even $100,000. Further than this we have neither the time nor the space—let alone the inclination—to argue with the flatulent party who signs himself "Bibb" and writes a column or more for the Telegraph.

THE Milledgeville Union and Recorder informs us, with gratuitous unction, that the Big Indian Saloon has been removed to Atlanta. This is quite an admission. If the B. I. S. is really in Atlanta the Milledgeville paper has no excuse to offer for its attempts to deceive the people that they would be welcome to the halls of their fathers.

BRADY has taken a picture of Grant, a piece of information for which we are indebted to the calm and yet energetic research of citizen Barr, of the associated press.

GOV. HAMPTON'S message was read the South Carolina legislature yesterday.

IN their first battle with the Russians the Turks report that they were victorious.

THE London Times regards Von Moltke's speech as something serious.

CHASING A BURGLAR.

An Atlanta Policeman in Hot Pursuit—A Lively Pistol Practice.

On Wednesday night Capt. Connally of the Atlanta police, had an extra piece of fun while on a beat near the corner of Forsyth and Fair streets.

While walking along, about 3 o'clock in the morning, he saw a suspicious looking negro with a big bag on his shoulder, passing rapidly down Forsyth street. He hailed the disappearing darkey, and

DEMANDED HIM TO HALT.

The man stopped. Captain Connally asked him what he had in the bag. The darkey responded that it contained some shoemaker's tools that he was taking home from his shop. Capt Connally ordered him to put down the bag. On hearing this the negro began a rapid retreat, carrying off his treasure. He was ordered to halt, and told that if he did not he would be fired upon. He increased his speed, when Capt Connally

PULLED TRIGGER

and sent a ball whizzing after his flying prey. He then started in full pursuit, and soon fired again and after gaining a little on the negro, shot at him once more. About this time the bag was dropped, and freed from his load, the negro flew on with new speed, and by the aid of a dark alley and his supple legs, was soon out of reach of the disappointed policeman, who, after a thorough search of the neighborhood, was compelled to give up his almost captured prize and return to the station house, meditating plans for his capture.

The bag was taken to headquarters. In it was found a hole made by a pistol ball, which proved that it was not the fault of Captain Connally that he had not brought down the darkey at the first fire. His bag alone had saved him. When examined it was found to contain various articles, such as cigars, soap, candles, canned fish, meat and other groceries.

Early yesterday morning Mr. Jesse Doan reported that

A BURGLARY

had been committed upon his store on Marietta street. He examined the contents of the bag and identified them as the goods stolen from him. His store had been forced open and robbed of quite a lot of valuables.

It was a fortunate circumstance that the burglar crossed the path of such an active officer as Capt Connally, and he should thank his stars for getting off without a pistol ball in his back. The police are pulling wires which may yet bring the nimble-footed burglar to justice when no protecting bag will be found to cover his guilty carcass.

How to Bulldoze a Dun.

Exchange.

A gentleman has just died in Paris who owed most of his celebrity to the quaint manner in which he managed to disembarrass himself of his creditors. No sooner did a dun present himself than he was ushered into a room hung round with a variety of mirrors, some convex, some concave, &c. In one the unfortunate creditor beheld himself with a head as flat as a flounder, in another his features were nearly as sharp as a knife, in a third he had several heads, and in a fourth he was upside down. Here he had the broad grin of a clown; there the long-drawn visage of an undertaker. On one side of the room he saw himself all head and no body; on the other side it seemed as if a dwarf had put on the boots of a giant. No applicant, however pressing, was known to resist this chamber of horrors for more than a quarter of an hour.

Books, pamphlets and newspapers neatly bound in the Bindery of THE CONSTITUTION. mar31—dtf

HEART'S EASE.

THE FLOWERS OF THE HEART LAID UPON THE ALTAR OF PRECIOUS MEMORY

The Deeds of our Dead Heroes Warmly Cherished by the Living

Covington Decorates the Humble Mounds of Those Who Fighting, Fell.

Special Dispatch to the Constitution.

COVINGTON, April 26, 1876.

Decoration day was observed here with appropriate ceremonies, and in a manner to indicate how precious to southern hearts is the memory of their noble dead. There is no waning of devotion to the sacred work of yearly commemorating the value and virtues of these human sacrifices upon the altar of freedom. The proud, noble womanhood of our land takes in special keeping the office of honoring, by constant vigil and memorial care, the graves of our sleeping martyrs of the "cause" so dear to our once buoyant hopes, and so consecrated in the sanctum of our memories.

THE ASSOCIATION HERE

is one of the most active in the state, and devotes great zeal and enthusiasm to its labors Mrs. J. M. Pace is the president, and to her constancy and energy is attributable largely the handsome character of these annual ceremonials. Mrs. McCormick Neal, as treasurer, gives warm-hearted ardor of the work and is indefatigable in the patriotic services to which she directs her efforts Miss Emily Reynolds is the accomplished secretary, and a main reliance upon these occasions Nearly every one of the ladies of Covington are members of the association, and how devotedly they discharge the obligations thus self-imposed, was witnessed to-day in

THE PROFUSE DECORATIONS

of the seventy-four graves which mark the Confederate cemetery. Never, anywhere in the south, have we seen graves laden so lavishly with flowers and evergreens. Each mound—the peculiarly attractive "unknown," as well as the inscribed ones—was literally covered with the rarest blossoms from garden and hot-house. These were not merely strewn, but made into crosses, anchors, wreaths, baskets, etc., of the most exquisite beauty and rare skill. The air was laden with their fragrance, and the place seemed to be decked in colors of life and triumph to welcome the approach of a victor.

A handsome, open-fronted evergreen pavilion stand had been erected in one corner for the orator and choir, but the threatening of the clouds and a preliminary shower transferred the formal exercises to the Methodist church, which was ample for the large audience assembled.

The exercises were opened with song by the choir, followed by an able and fervent prayer by Rev. Mr. Graves.

Colonel J. M. Pace then introduced to the audience, as the speaker for the association,

SAM. W. SMALL

of THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, who addressed them for something over twenty minutes, in words suited to the occasion.

The audience then repaired in a body to the cemetery of the Confederate dead, where they did honor to the sleeping heroes befittingly This cemetery is a handsome, well kept one, and is a credit to the association.

The day was honored by the whole people and will be so forever in our history.

The evening the memorial services at Oxford are held. 5

MEN OF SECRETS.

Meeting of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter in Macon.

Special Dispatch to the Constitution.

MACON, GA., April 26.

The annual grand convocation of the grand council, and the annual grand convocation of the grand royal arch chapter of Georgia, met in this city yesterday. There was a large attendance.

The following officers were elected in the grand council:

W A Graham, thrice illustrious Grand Master, Blakely, Georgia.

Thomas J Perry, thrice Illustrious Deputy Grand Master, Rome, Georgia.

Benjamin F Moore, thrice Illustrious H A B, Atlanta, Georgia.

Joseph E Wells, Illustrious Grand Treasurer, Macon, Georgia.

C R Armstrong, Illustrious Grand Recorder, Macon, Georgia.

A M Wollikin, Grand C G, Albany, Georgia.
W S Rockwell, G S Savannah, Georgia.
C R Freeman, Grand Sentinel, Macon, Georgia.

The following officers were elected in the Grand Chapter:

L J Glenn, G H P, Atlanta, Ga.
W J Johnson, D G H P, Blakely, Ga.
R M Smith, G T E, Athens, Ga.
J W Oslin, G T, West Point, Ga.
Jos E Wells, G T, Macon, Ga.
J E Blackshear, G S, Macon, Ga,
A T Liet, G C, Ringgold, Ga.
D Meyer, G C H, Atlanta, Ga.
A H Snead, P S G, Forsyth, Ga.
W A Graham, G R A C, Blakely, Ga.
B L Stevens, G M 3 V, Valdosta, Ga.
Thos J Perry, G M 2d V Rome, Ga.
L J Sheppard, G M 1st V, Covington, Ga.
C R Freeman, G S, Macon, Ga.

FACTORIES IN THE SOUTH.

A Grand Scheme to Bring the Mills to the Cotton.

Telegram to the Philadelphia North American.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The southern senators and representatives have agreed to arrange for some feasible plan to establish additional cotton factories in South Carolina, Georgia and Arkansas, in which states there are already a number; and also to have established a number of them in Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana. Just what they intend to ask congress to do has not yet been definitely settled, but this much is known, that they will introduce a bill specially legislating to admit cotton manufacturing machinery to various southern states free of duty; that is to say, the machinery that is actually needed, and that is to be placed in working order at once in the new factories.

THE MACHINERY REQUISITE.

Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey and the New England states manufacture a portion of the machinery necessary for a cotton factory; but it is said that there are many important kinds that the French and English use that are very necessary for complete factories Senators Lamar, of Mississippi; Gordon, of Georgia; Garland, of Arkansas; Governor Hampton, of South Carolina, Randall Gibson, of Louisiana, and many others of equal prominence in the south, are to work the matter up this special session. Ex-Representative Levy, of Louisiana, will be here and act as a general managing agent in the interest of the factory scheme. It is distinctly understood that there is to be nothing asked from the general government but a rebate of customs duties on that kind of machinery that it is as yet impossible to obtain in this country, and it is said that the entire machinery of ten large English factories will be removed direct to Columbia, South Carolina, if the duties thereon can be removed. Another important statement is made that these gentlemen in the south who are moving in the matter have direct assurances of the future investments of large sums in the way of taking of stock in the enterprises. It is also stated that a large sum has already been subscribed to the general stock in Philadelphia, Boston, Providence and New York, and that Colonel Corliss, of Providence, the renowned engine builder, will be one of the prime movers in the matter.

THE CONGAREE RIVER.

Ex-Senator Sprague, of Rhode Island, has reported to the authorities of South Carolina that the water power of the Congaree river, opposite Columbia, is unsurpassed in the world, and that five hundred mills can be erected on its banks; the expense of the milldams will be comparatively small. The stream is always full, and no drying up or freezing up. It is asserted that in no place in the world can mills be so cheaply run as at this point. The intention is to build several of the largest and most improved kind of mills there, and also several on the Savannah river.

HOW THEY WILL BE RUN.

The locations for the mills in Louisiana, Alabama and Mississippi are now being made, and when the whole arrangement is perfected it will be made public through circulars. It should be understood that these mills are to be under one corporate body with a general manager and experienced superintendents. The poorer class of white men and women in the south, it is said, make excellent mill hands, while as a general rule the negro does not do well in the mills. It seems to be to him too tedious and too much brain work. However, it is proposed to educate the children to mill work, especially the girls. They can be more readily taught than the boys.

PHILADELPHIA TO BE CALLED ON.

Many of the mill workers in Philadelphia and the surrounding towns are to be induced to emigrate to the south where they will receive constant work and as good wages as they now receive. There is no doubt of the fact that the most gigantic efforts are under way to make this scheme a grand success, and one of the best of reasons why there should be immigration to the south in large numbers. The southern senators say that they want mill hands, carpenters, brick layers, machinists and other tradesmen. They have enough of professionals, politicians and lazy men, and some to spare.

A MOCKBEE ON A LIMB.

The People make a Flank Movement upon Technicality, and String the Bloodhound to a Tree

NASHVILLE, April 26.—A special to the American from Clarkesville, Tenn., says that on Tuesday morning about 3 o'clock a party of twenty armed men entered the Dover court house, forced the sheriff to surrender the keys to the prisoner's cell, and took Wm Mockbee out. Carrying him a short distance from town, they hung him to a limb and fired eight balls into his body.

Wm. Mockbee and Jack Wilson are the two negroes who brutally murdered Willie McClish, and were sentenced by the court at Dover to be hanged. They appealed to the supreme court and were remanded for new trial. They obtained a severance last week, and Wilson had his second trial and was sentenced to be hanged May 25. Mockbee obtained a change of venue to Houston county, and the idea gained credence that he would come clear on some technicality of law, which, no doubt, instigated the lynching.

There is no question that Mockbee is guilty of the atrocity, and led Wilson into the crime.

The lynching was conducted in a very quiet manner, and the citizens of Dover had no knowledge of the affair until the business hours of the day.

Wilson was left in the prison to await the execution of his sentence.

McClish was killed on the 14th of last August. He was returning from Dover to his home, and was waylaid, when within a mile and a half of it, by Mockbee and Wilson, who cut off his head with an ax and carried it in one direction and his body in another. The purpose of this terrible assassination was to obtain money, but only ten cents was found on his person.

THE GALLOWS CHEATED.

The Authorities of Tennessee Yield to Morbid Sentimentalism, and Commute a Murderer's Sentence—Immense Indignation of the People.

NASHVILLE, April 26.—A special telegram from Columbia, Tennessee, to the American, says: It was rumored on the streets about two o'clock yesterday that Thomason would be removed to Nashville on this evening's train, but nothing definite could be learned regarding it. A few moments before the arrival of the train a hack drove up to the jail with the sheriff and two deputies. Taking Thomason, they drove hurriedly to the depot. As soon as this became known the citizens collected in groups about the square, and many exclamations of indignation were uttered. Had there been more time Thomason would doubtless have been mobbed. The outspoken sentiment of the people is for the organization of a vigilance committee to attend to all such cases in the future.

When told of the commutation, Thomason expressed great fears of mob violence, and said that he did not feel safe even after he got to Nashville. He inquired if he would be perfectly safe in the penitentiary.

LATER.—Our citizens have been in a state of excitement since the foul murderer Thomason was removed from our town, this afternoon, resulting in an extraordinary scene on the square to-night. Effigies with placards, bearing the names of Gov. Porter and Judges Sneed, Freeman, McFarland and Deaderick, were swung to a telegraph pole and burned.

A number of speeches were made, all strongly denunciatory of the officials named. The course of Judge Turney in refusing to recommend the commutation of Thomason's sentence was warmly endorsed.

CHEERS FROM COSSACK THROATS.

Alexis Reads the Declaration of War to the Russian Fleet in New York Harbor.

NEW YORK, April 26.—The declaration of war of Russia against Turkey was yesterday announced to the officers and crews of the three vessels of the Russian fleet and received with great enthusiasm. Alexis read to the crew of the Svetland the order of the admiral announcing to the fleet the declaration of war.

A Te Deum was chanted by the sailor choir and God's blessing on the Russian army invoked. The ceremonies on board the other vessels of the fleet were similar to those on the flagship Svetland.

The Darien Canal.

PANAMA, April 17.—The French Darien expedition has returned. They express the conviction that a canal can be built through to the Columbian territory.

A Dish of Pigshead.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Mr. Brady secured a fine picture of citizen Grant to-day.

The Golden Stair.

CLEVELAND, O., April 26.—Col. S. D. Harris, editor of the Ohio Farmer, is dead.

THE MARCH TO THE SEA

THE RUSSIAN HOSTS CAPTURE THE GALATZ BRIDGE, AND ARE SURVEYING FOR THE REGIONS BEYOND.

The Bashi Bazourks Garrison Kalafat, and Entrenchments Going up at Ruschuk.

The Sultan Orders his Fleet to Protect the Persecuted Musselmen of Russia.

The Principalities Getting in Order to Help the Bear Squeeze the Porte.

THEY DID AND THEY DIDN'T.

The Turks Claim a Victory and the Russians Deny it—The Turkish Fleet Ordered to Crimean Waters—Montenegro's Position.

MONTENEGRO'S MENACE.

RAGUSA, April 26.

The prince of Montenegro has sent a note to the powers. He will desperately defend his territory against the superior force, and if defeated hopes the Christians of Europe will save the women and children.

PROTECTING THE MUSSULMEN.

The sultan has issued a proclamation to the officers and men of the fleet urging them to protect the mussulman population of Crimean and Circassian ports, now groaning under Russian yoke.

THE TURKISH VICTORY CLAIMED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 26.—Official. Sanfed Pasha addressed the following dispatch to the Turkish embassador at London: The first engagement has just been fought at Tschurukson, near Batoum. After some fighting the enemy was defeated and put to rout with the loss of 800.

A BATTLE DENIED BY RUSSIA.

There has been no collision reported at Bucharest up to 5 o'clock to-day.

Eighty thousand Russians have entered Roumania. They are concentrating at Barbashi They have not crossed the Sereth or the Danube.

CHILDLIKE AND BLAND.

The Porte Applies to the Powers to Enforce the Treaty of Paris, and Let the Sick Man Live a Little Longer.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 26.

The following are the most important passages in Turkey's reply to the Russian manifesto: After quoting the eighth article of the treaty of Paris it says; Although it is not the Ottoman government which threatens and takes the initiative of aggression, and although consequently it was by rights the part of Russia to appeal to these stipulations of the treaty of Paris, the imperial government, in order to avoid all misunderstandings, applies to the signatory power to use their good offices in the grave circumstances in which it is placed by applying the article before mentioned, and thus putting an end to the dangerous tension affecting the relations of the two states. The porte expresses the confidence that the friendly powers, true to the feeling of benevolent interest which they have never ceased to manifest to the Ottoman empire, will seize this opportunity to arrest the outbreak of a great war, thus sparing those countries the painful extremities with which they are threatened, and Europe herself the trouble and danger resulting from a conflict which the sublime porte can justly repudiate the entire responsibility.

THE CAPTURE OF GALATZ.

The Russians Secure the Passage of the Danube—The Turks Stand at Ruschuk and Occupy Kalafat—An Engagement in Armenia—The Czar Disclaims Annexation

LONDON, April 26.—In the Turkish chamber of deputies the Christian members protested against Russia, that she is waking war for the protection of the Christians. They did not desire protection of Russia, the Christians were ready to take up arms in defense of their country.

The Montenegrins are advancing toward the frontier of Albania.

The Miriditeş have abandoned their position, which the Turks occupied.

Russia has secured the railroad bridge at Galatz. The Turks are entrenching at Ruschuk There are two lines of defenses and an entrenched camp before Ruschuk. There are five Turkish iron clads in the Danube.

A slight engagement is reported in Armenia. A fight is imminent near Barborch for the railroad bridge over the rive Sureth. Three Turkish gunboats entered the river to destroy the bridge. The Turks have crossed the Danube at several points, and have sent out flying corps destroying the railroads before the advancing Russians.

The czar has written to the emperor of Austria that Russia desires no annexation.

The Russo-Circassian army is moving in two columns toward Uizeroum and Batoum

All Turkish vessels will be embargoed by Russia from the first of May.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 26.—The imperial manifesto has been read in all the churches of the empire, and was enthusiastically received.

SKIRMISH LINES FROM THE CAMPAIGN.

Fighting Reported at Adraban—Prince Charles' Message to the Skuptchina.

LONDON, April 26.—Not a shot was fired up to 5 o'clock yesterday in Europe.

The Russians are gaining a secure passage through Dabrunscher. It is thought the Turks will not arrive in time to prevent their passage.

Telegraphs between Roumania and Turkey are interrupted.

The British iron clad steamer after conveying the prince of Wales to Marsailles, will sail east to join the British fleet.

The Constantinople newspapers report that the Russians were been driven back at Ardahan, on the Asiatic frontier. A fresh skirmish, but no regular engagement is reported, near Kars.

Prince Charles, of Roumania, addressing the extraordinary session of chambers said that the representations to the powers and to the porte to obtain the recognition of a neutrality in Roumania were unsuccessful. Roumania, abandoned by all, must rely on her own resources, and must undergo every sacrifice to prevent Roumania becoming the theatre of war. The czar has no intention of violating our rights. He will not occupy Bucharest.

The foreign officers in the Turkish service are promptly paid.

It is stated that Prime Minister Ristics, of Servia, intends to resign.

Roumania Joins in With Russia.

PARIS, April 26.—The Russian telegraphic agency announces that to-day (Thursday) the Roumanian parliament will declare war against Turkey.

THE PEN ON THE SWORD

The English Press Very Hostile to Russia—The Starved-out Northern Hordes Desolating Turkey.

LONDON, April 26.—The Gaulois, considered Russias' chief diplomatic organ, says:

"It remains for our diplomacy to determine whether military operations are to be carried on energetically and with the full strength of our active forces, or whether we are to content ourselves with a predetermined movement for the occupation of a certain limited locality."

The Russian official admiralty organ admits impossibility of the Russian Black Sea's fleet opposing the Turkish iron clads, but claims that the Turks will be unable to effect a landing, all accessible points being protected by fortifications and torpedoes. The Turks will be in the same position as the French in the Baltic in 1870.

The Times, in its leading article, reviewing the argument that the czar was irresistibly impelled to war by the will of the people, says this is consistency and is intelligible, but it is not the language of a reasonable being—it is the language of northern hordes, thrust or starved out of the fields to seek food wherever it could be found. The world will not long permit the earth to be desolated by a struggle begun in an interchange of defiance, and if left to itself pretty sure to last as long as one party is strong enough to hurl defiance at the other. Wars begun in reason may spontaneously end in reason; the weak may bow to the strong; but here there is in neither reason nor wisdom. A long score of mutual injuries has led to an accumulation of hatred which must be drowned in blood. Civilization acknowledges no such dire necessities Unfortunately the struggle is not one far distant from the territory of civilization, but it is an awful one and presents danger. In self-defense civilization will have to confine it to the smallest possible limits and secure its speedy extinction if she can.

MOLTEN BY MOLTKE.

The Octogenarian Declares that He Means France—A Sensation Caused by His Remarks. The London Times on the Martial Men of the General.

BERLIN, April 26.—In the Reichstag General Von Moltke explained his speech of Tuesday. When he spoke of compensatory measures, which must sooner or later be taken by Germany for the massing of French troops near the frontier, he meant measures having an offensive or aggressive character. He added: Our policy is necessarily pacific, without, on that account, renouncing our freedom of action.

This was received by the house with cheers. The budget was finally adopted.

THE TIMES' OPINION.

LONDON, April 26.—The Times, in reviewing Gen. Von Moltke's speech in the German parliament on Tuesday, says that if Gen. Von Moltke feels as we all feel, how easy it would be to exterminate the European powers. We have been told again and again, that if peace is once broken we should enter upon a war of which no one could see the end. The German government knows this, and they desire to prepare for the worst, hoping for the best. We regret this policy because they were apparently perfectly prepared before, and because preparations in critical times excite counter preparations, and jealousy excites jealousy until we bring upon us what we would prevent by our very anxiety to prevent it, but we do not interpret the speech as meaning anything more than the resolution of a strong man armed to hold his own in peace. General Von Moltke's speech does not deprive us of the hope that the pesent war will remain localized, but it is a sore provocation to despair.

Note—This speech referred to arming as against France.

Callow Fat for the Caliph.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 26.—The Turkish troops are reported to have occupied Kalafat.

The Khedive's Copts.

LONDON, April 26.—A dispatch from the Alexandria Daily News says that it is rumored that the khedive will send the sultan 18,000 men.

Hydra Heads a Revolt.

ATHENS, April 26.—The inhabitants of the Greek island Hydra have refused to obey the law calling out an extraordinary reserve, and made seditious manifestations against the authorities. The conscript lists were destroyed, and the telegraph connecting the island with Athens was also destroyed.

RAIL TO CINCINNATI.

Organizing the Company to Run the Road.

CINCINNATI, April 26.—At a meeting of the southern railroad committee yesterday some progress was made toward organizing a company to lease the road. The committee organized themselves into a meeting of incorporators, and a committee of five, consisting of Messrs. Keck, Bullock, Rowland, Goshorn and Tatum, was appointed to open books for subscriptions to to capital stock as soon as a certificate of incorporation is received from Columbus. The committee was also instructed to confer with the trustees of the road to ascertain what portion of the road is ready to be operated; the condition of the unfinished portion, and when it will be completed; the estimated amount of money that will be required to complete the entire road; the terms upon which the trustees will lease the completed portion of the road temporarily, and other portions when completed, and the amount of money necessary to equip the road for present purposes.

A Visit to the Vatican.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.—Archbishop Wood and other prominent Catholics sailed to participate in the pope's semi-centennial.

She Gets a Reduction.

BALTIMORE, April 26.—The jury gave Mrs. Murtagh $2,900 for her son killed on the Baltimore & Potomac road. She sued for $20 000.

Hoffman's Rise.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.—Christian J. Hoffman is elected president of the chamber of commerce.

The Texas Pacific.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., April 26.—The joint resolution instructing the senators and requesting the representatives to vote for the pending bill for the Texas Pacific railroad passed both houses.

The Underwriters.

NEW YORK, April 26.—The national convention of the fire underwriters elected Alfred G. Burton, of Philadelphia, president; E. Alliger, of New York, secretary.

PACKARD'S LAST PROTOCOL.

HE ENCOUNTERS THE TRIALS AND TRIBULATIONS OF THE FAITHFUL IN THE DAYS OF DARKNESS.

And Adviseth the Hoodlums to Keep Their Lamps Trimmed and Aburning.

Final Adjournment of the Louisiana Legislature, Leaving Nicholls Alone in His Glory.

PEACE REIGNS.

Adjournment of the Legislature.

NEW ORLEANS, April 25.

The legislature has adjourned sine die.

All the state officers elected with Governor Nicholls are in possession of their offices and records.

The city is very quiet.

By Associated Press.

NEW ORLEANS, April 26.—By five o'clock yesterday morning Packard and all his adherents, except one metropolitan, had left the state-house, and Col. Baylou, chief of the police, directed a squad of his men to take possession of the building. Packard's militia left behind them about 2,000 stands of arms belonging to the state government.

Gen. Nicholls yesterday received many telegrams from points in Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi and Texas offering congratulations over the withdrawal of the troops and indicating great rejoicing among the people, the firing of salutes, the ringing of bells and the display of flags, etc.

Packard's parting with his police before he left the building Wednesday night, is said to have been quite an affecting affair. There were 450 of them, and every man wanted to shake hands and escort him home. He made them a speech, telling them that if they could get any of the appropriation made for them by the Nicholls legislature, to take it. Their legal claims for pay for their services would still remain, as they had never been discharged from the force. Several of the most effective members of the force waited on Packard at his house to day and told him they had been offered positions in the reorganized force, and they wanted his advice whether to accept or not. He recommended them to accept.

The following is the full text of Packard's address announcing his withdrawal:

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
NEW ORLEANS, April 25, 1877.

To the republicans of Louisiana—On this day, the fifteenth anniversary of the surrender of New Orleans to the forces of the United States, it becomes my duty to announce to you that the aid and countenance of the general government has been withdrawn from a government revolutionary in form is practically on the point of usurping the control of affairs in this state. I recall the circumstances of the last electoral campaign only to thank you for the fidelity to principle you then displayed. The republican party, as you know, entered upon the canvass united and stronger that ever before. It had enlisted under its banners an influential class of native born citizens of old whig antecedents, who, to their honor be it said, still remain faithful to the principles they espoused and the government they represented. It was further strengthened by the absence from the state, or opposition to that element whose previous adherence to the party had brought it into disrepute. These causes combined to bring about the remarkable success achieved by the republican party in all doubtful parishes, with one exception, even where the white population preponderated, and which gave us a majority in the legislature. Except where organized violence prevailed our state ticket carried every republican parish and also a number of parishes which in the last legislature were represented by democratic members. I briefly summarize the historical events that have since occurred. The general assembly met on the first of January last, organized with a full legal quorum in both houses, passed laws which were approved by the executive of the state, and on the 2d of January last canvassed and declared the vote for governor. At this time the nation was agitated by doubt as to the result of the presidential election, with the expectation that Samuel J. Tilden might possibly become president of the United States, and with no hope of success otherwise. My opponent in the late campaign established a moot legislature and went through the form of an inauguration in order that there might be a semblance of government, which Mr. Tilden, if inaugurated, could possibly galvanize into vitality. In the few days that followed, Gen. Nicholls and his adherents were encouraged by the unexpected refusal of President Grant to recognize the state government or to respond to the constitutional call of the legislature, though he question the legality of neither. On the ninth of January I had hardly taken my seat in the executive chair which the white league rose in armed insurrection and by a coup d'main took possession of the supreme court, arsenals and stations, of the metropolitan police, all located at the capitol. Then came orders from President Grant establishing a statu quo, the practical effect of which was to confirm the insurgents in the advantages they had gained, and to prevent any effort to dispossess them. On the inauguration of President Hayes, the state authorities made preparations to organize a militia force for the defense of the state government. General Nicholls' police seized upon the recruiting officers and imprisoned them for treason, without the benefit of bail or the writ of habeas corpus. I telegraphed this fact to President Hayes, asking if the recovery of these men by force, all civil remedies having been exhausted, would be considered. The president replied: "Your dispatch of the 24th is received. The secretary of war has telegraphed to General Angur that a commission will shortly visit Louisiana. In the meantime the president desires that the situation remain unchanged." The commission came. In the meantime the Nicholls government had crystalized into shape. So far from permitting the situation to remain unchanged, it had broken into the tax collector's office of the city, had taken forcible control of the state institutions and had strengthened itself on all sides. Notwithstanding this, however, the commission found the legal legislature still in session at the state house and my title unassailed and unassailable except by force. The result of their labors during the two weeks they remained here is known to all men. They induced a number of the members of the legal house of representatives to take seats in the Nicholls house, thus giving it a returning board quorum. Prior to the meeting of the legislature, the democrats claimed to have elected only sixty members of the house, one less than a quorum. One at least of the members so claimed by them was absent on the first of January last. No republican or independent member would consent to act with the Nicholls house, and consequently, in order to obtain even the appearance of an organization, they had been compelled to call to their aid three men defeated at the polls, whose selection had not previously been claimed. The inquiry, therefore, seems pertinent in this connection, if a returning board quorum was so effective for Nicholls' claims, why was it that such a quorum was ignored while it remained faithful to the legal government of the state? That government had a returning board quorum from the day on which the general assembly convened, and the legislature organized and remained in legal existence till disintegrated by the direct action of the commission. This result having been achieved, it is a matter of record that congratulatory messages were exchanged between the president and the commission. On the following day, the president, by a formal order, made public through the press, directed that the United States troops occupying a building in the vicinity of the state-house should be removed to their barracks. Those troops had been placed there by President Grant without the formal call of the governor, to protect the returning board while counting the vote for president. I firmly believe that had the legal government been recognized, it would have sustained itself without the intervention of the troops, but the order for the withdrawal, issued under circumstances and in a manner that it was clearly indicated that even the moral support which the legal government of Louisiana should have received from the national administration, would be denied. Had the general assembly continued in session in the state house, I should have deemed it my duty to have asserted my government to the last, notwithstanding the withdrawal of the troops; but with the legislature disintegrated, and no prospect of present success, I cannot task your tried fidelity by asking you longer to continue to aid me in the struggle I have thus far maintained. I, therefore, announce to you that I am compelled to abstain for the present from all active assertion of my government. I waive none of my legal rights, but yield only to superior force. I am not wholly discouraged by the fact that one by one the republican state governments of the south have been forced to succumb to force or fraud or policy. Louisiana, the first state rehabilitated after the war, is the last state whose government thus falls, and I believe it will be among the first to raise itself again to the plane of equal and honest representation. I advise that you maintain your party organization, and continue to battle for the rights of citizenship and free government. We strive for these beyond expression that the heroic efforts you have made and the cruel suffering you have undergone to maintain republican principles in Louisiana have had this bitter ending. To those who have so gallantly stood by me in the long contest we have passed through, I tender my heartfelt thanks. To all I counsel peace, patience, fortitude and a firm trust that, eventually, right and justice will prevail.

S. B. PACKARD, Governor.

At noon Wednesday, by a joint resolution, the legislature adjourned from Odd Fellows hall to St. Louis hotel, where they reassembled and proceeded with business.

THE STATE HOUSE.

Secretary of State State Strong and Auditor Jumel took possession of their offices yesterday in the state house The Nicholls military authorities made a *faux pas* this morning in the matter of taking possession of the state house. After Packard's forces had departed and Baylou's police were in possession, a company of militia were ordered by their commander to take possession of the building and did so, notwithstanding the protest of the police. Later in the day, when Secretary of the Senate Clegg, and Clerk of the House, Trezevant, by order of the senate and house, went to the St. Louis Hotel to take charge of the legislative halls, they found the militia in charge. Mr. Trezevant stated that he had refused to organize the house in that building in January last, because of the presence of the military, and now refused to have anything to do with the building until the militia vacated it. The militia were soon ordered out, leaving the civil authorities in charge.

FLIES IN THE SUGAR.

The Pelican Patriots Looking Longingly at the Custom House.

NEW ORLEANS, April 26.—The collectorship is now attracting the most attention. The president's list comprises Messrs. Bussy, McMillan, Sheridan, Sheldon, Morgan, Phelps and Kennedy. Bussy and McMillan seem to be the favorites. Chester, who has credentials from some people to the president, has instructions this morning to support Gen. Sheldon.

Chester reports the president as saying he supposes Packard doesn't like what he has done, and may write letters against him, but if Mr. Packard were found acceptable to the colored people, and could continue the strongest and best white influence in support of the policy of pacification, he would appoint him collector.

General G. A. Sheridan reports the president as saying that the federal offices in Louisiana would be filled with republicans.

HAMPTON'S MESSAGE.

He Recommends the Georgia Plan for Settling the Bond Question—Sift the Rubbish and Hold to That Which is Good.

COLUMBIA, April 26.—Gov. Hampton's message was read to-day. Regarding the state securities he says the suspicions which attach to a portion of the outstanding obligations of the state, and which to a greater or less extent affect the value of all, render it imperative that these obligations, whether funded or not, should be strictly scrutinized with a view of ascertaining which are valid and which are not. This should be the condition precedent to the payment of the interest on any of the outstanding obligations of the state, whether in the shape of bonds or otherwise, and also to the further funding of any of the state indebtedness with the consolidated bonds authorized to be issued under act of 1873 to reduce the volume of the public debt.

The republican senator, Wallace, of Chester, under indictment for larceny and breach of trust, resigned to-day. This leaves the senate democrats, 10; republicans, 10, and 1 independent.

The governor's message is approved by all parties.

WASHINGTON.

THE ANXIOUS BRETHREN ON THE FENCE TO WAIT A LITTLE LONGER.

And Yet a Little While, and the Crumbs Will begin to Fall From the Table.

MacVeigh's Reward to be Found in Russia.

IMPATIENT PATRIOTISM.

The Gentlemen on the Outside will have to Play Poker a Little Longer—And then Soft-heads will be Preferred.

WASHINGTON, April 25.

Early changes of anything like a general character in federal offices of the south are not expected. It is plainly announced that there will be none until the termination of the regular tenure, except for personal cause, which includes obstructions to pacification, or, as in the case of the New Orleans custom house, where pacification may be materially promoted. In all changes it may also be accepted, other things being equal, that republicans will be preferred.

Quite a number of northern postmasters were commissioned to-day. They are mostly reappointments, and in fully half the cases the old incumbents have been continued. Suspensions under the tenure of office act are rare. The postmaster general is making some appointments south of offices in his gift. Old incumbents are continued except for palpable causes. Postoffices within the gift of the president are all held in abeyance. Changes in the chiefs of bureaus are apprehended, but the disposition is to make haste slowly.

IN THE WHITE HOUSE.

MacVeigh for the Russian Mission—The Plaint of the Laborers—More Money to be Asked for.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Russian Minister Barker is here on leave.

Edward McPherson, formerly clerk of the house, becomes superintendent of the bureau of printing and engraving.

General Phil Sheridan is here consulting the president and General Sherman regarding the Indians.

Edward P. McCooks, for a long while editor

INDEX FOR ADVERTISERS ON FOURTH PAGE.

Advertisements in this column charged ten cents per line each insertion payable in advance No advertisement taken for less than thirty cents.

ADVERTISEMENTS—When properly classified the smallest advertisement of three lines, which costs but thirty cents, is seen at once by the very readers whose eyes it was intended to meet, and thus is just as valuable for this purpose as if it had been spread over the whole page.

BOARDING.

FINE ROOMS and GOOD BOARDING can be had at No. 132 corner Peters and Forsyth streets 477. dlt

AUCTION SALES.

BY JOYNER & ELLIS—Boots and Shoes in original packages, at auction—On Friday, 27th inst., 10:30 o'clock, we will sell, without reserve, at our auction room, 10 cases assorted Boots and Shoes in packages to suit the Trade. Merchants and traders will do well to be present. apr24 d4t

WANTED.

WANTED—A situation by a lady of experience as housekeeper in a private family or in a hotel. Address S. W., Atlanta Post-office. 466 apr26 d3t

WANTED—A young man, recently graduated at the Poughkeepsie Business College desires employment. Will work at low rates. Apply at Walker & Boyd's office in James' Bank. 318 apr21...d1w

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—For a comfortable 3 or 4 room house and ground, two first-class Mules and Drays and one first-class Piano (almost new). Address G., P. O Box 639, Atlanta, Georgia. 248 apr17 dtf

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—One seven room Dwelling, No 33 Luckie street, close to the business part of the city. Apply to Rice & Mitchell at their lumber yard, Luckie street. 478 apr27 d4t

TO RENT—THE PONCE DE LEON HOTEL Turner Goldsmith. 472 apr25...d5t

FOR RENT—A dwelling house, No. 198 South Pryor street. Apply to D. F. & W. R. Hammond corner Whitehall and Alabama streets. apr24 dtf

FOR RENT—A large store, 23 by 100 feet, with basement same size, on corner Broad and Alabama streets, opposite the Constitution office. This is well suited for offices or any kind of business. Rent low. A. Murphy 417 apr24 dtf

FOR RENT—That elegant Store House and Basement corner Line and Pryor streets Apply to J. W. English 315 apr21 dtf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—100 000 Brick, cheap. Apply to Geo. W. Harrison 27 Broad street. 464 apr26 d4t

FOR SALE—at less than half price—A number 7 "Excelsior" Cooking Stove, nearly new. Apply at Constitution office. apr25 d3t

ONE DOW'S Soda Apparatus, Generator and two Copper Fountains for sale cheap Daniel & Marsh. 000 apr22...d1t

FOR SALE—The Machinery and Fixtures formerly run by Middleton & Bro. This entire outfit for a first-class Machine Shop can be bought at a bargain. For particulars enquire at Water Works office, No. 28 Kimball House. 282 apr19...d1tsatmay

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—On Whitehall or Broad streets, coral rose, lower part of ear-ring. Finder will please leave at this office. 476 apr27...d1t

LOST MONEY—All who do not send their Job Printing and Book Binding to The Constitution may lose money. Estimates furnished for all kinds of Printing and Binding. apr15 dtf

MISCELLANEOUS.

PICNICS! PICNICS!! We have now under construction, which will be completed by the 1st of May, a good platform, 35x60 feet, at Vining's station. For information address McAfee & Powell. apr22 SuTuFrSa 378

JOHN PEEL—Has just received a fine lot of fresh Clams. All who wish to have a fine bowl of Clam Soup call and see John Peel, No. 10 Broad street to-day at 10 o'clock. apr24 dtf

Daniel & Marsh s. 000 apr23...d1f

The Atlanta Daily Constitution

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 27, 1877.

CONFUSION AMONG THE CRITICS.

The Savannah News, taking its cue from the Augusta Chronicle, remarks that "THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION continues its attacks upon Mr. Wadley, of the Central railroad, and, strange to say, Mr. Wadley still lives." We may as well state here that this is untrue. We have made no attacks upon Mr. Wadley; nor have we any cause to make attacks upon him. He is probably a very clever and genial gentleman, active and energetic, and is doubtless of great service to his road in the emergencies that spring from railway accidents. Both the Chronicle and the News seem to be confused. We have upon occasion criticised Mr. Wadley's management of the road, but we have made no personal attack upon him, unless, indeed, the road is Wadley, and Wadley is the management. Only a few months ago we found opportunity to protest against the aspersions cast upon him by those who charged that he was responsible for discriminating against certain points in the matter of the rates of transportation. We did not mean by this, however, to endorse the management of Mr. Wadley. We are glad to learn from the News that he still lives. Nothing would grieve us more than to learn that any publication of ours had caused him a moment's anxiety, and were it not for the fact that the News would straightway charge us with prejudice or something worse, we would ask the editors to join with us in wishing long life to the man whose railway management has crippled the commerce of Savannah.

THE CHEROKEE NATION.

A reporter of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat recently interviewed Colonel Boudinot, who is one of the leading men in the Indian nation, and who is strongly in favor of some form of government for that territory. Several territorial bills were presented to the last congress, and the bill to organize the territory of Oklahama was reported favorably. Its prospects were good until the absorbing questions connected with the presidential count came up, when it became impossible to bring the bill to a vote. Colonel Boudinot furnishes a number of interesting facts relative to the descendants of our own North Georgia Indians, being himself a Cherokee.

The total population of the territory is about 75,000, nearly all of whom have at least some Indian blood in their veins. This population comprises thirty-three tribes; but "the five civilized tribes"—the Cherokees, Choctaws, Creeks, Chickasaws and Seminoles — number fully 55,000. The other twenty thousand are wild or "blanket Indians." The Cherokees are the leading tribe in every sense of the term; and are divided as to blood as follows:

Indians by blood	12,500
White Indians by marriage	1,500
Black Indians by treaty	3,000
Total number of Cherokees	17,000

There are not a few negroes among the tribes; and they do not seem to fare as well as they would among the pale faces. They are not allowed to vote; neither can they sue, nor sit on juries—a privilege however—nor send their children to the public schools, nor hold real estate. Wendell Phillips has a new mission. Let him proceed forthwith to the Indian nation and stay there.

A good share of the full-blood Indians and of the mixed bloods also can read and write; and Colonel Boudinot urges that they should be invested with the privileges of citizenship without delay. They are industrious, self supporting and law-abiding. There are not over 18,000 in the proposed territory who do not speak English. They are all within the jurisdiction of the United States courts for the western district of Arkansas, and, if they raise any tobacco, are taxed under the internal revenue laws. Col. Boudinot thinks the sooner they are made citizens the better. They should be, he thinks, recognized however "as corporations until all their unsettled claims against the United States are adjusted; then their lands should be surveyed and allotted in severalty, each man, woman and child taking his proportion in fee simple. At least eighty acres should be reserved as a homestead, and be inalienable for ten or twenty years. An ample sum from the national funds of these nations should be set apart as a school fund; the balance of their moneys should be divided per capita, and they should be known thereafter only as citizens of the United States." Col. B. claims that the United States justly owes the Cherokees a million and a half under the treaty of 1835; the Creek orphan claim amounts to a quarter of a million, the Chickasaw claim $297,000, and the Choctaw "net proceeds claim" amounts to over three millions. There are other claims, but these will show that there is a wide difference between the United States and these nations in the settlement of accounts. These nations will be content if congress will permit them to submit their claims to the court of claims of the United States. But whether their claims are allowed or not, they desire to become citizens; and we can not see why their wish should not be granted. The Indian ring may consider it a dangerous precedent, but people generally will be apt to say that a Cherokee who is prosperous, sober and intelligent has a claim to citizenship that the republican party is bound to respect.

JOHN E. OWENS AND "THE LIVE INDIAN."

We find the following paragraph in a late number of the Chronicle and Constitutionalist:

Mr. John E. Owens informed Mr. Henry W. Grady that one of the most successful of his plays is "The Live Indian," written by Colonel W. T. Thompson, of the Savannah News. He said "it had put thousands of dollars" in his pockets. We wonder how much the author has received. We capitally doubt whether the brain worker has received "thousands of dollars," though he deserved them far more than

We can assure the editor of the Chronicle that Colonel Thompson has never received anything directly from Mr. Owens, albeit "The Live Indian" is the play upon which all the reputation, and popularity, and success of that well-known comedian is based. Before Mr. Owens struck the bonanza which the veteran Georgia editor, the then young man, opened for him, he was utterly unknown. He was playing in Baltimore, as we have heard, to empty benches and was then thought to be a third-rate actor. It was at this time that Colonel Thompson wrote "The Live Indian." It was written to suit the ability which the author, who was a keen dramatic critic, thought he discovered in Mr. Owens. It was given to Mr. Owens, who turned it over to his reader, and for a long time Colonel Thompson heard nothing of it. Finally, however, Mr. Charles Getts, (if we remember the name correctly) who was the scene-painter of the theatre, found the manuscript of the play among a lot of rubbish and old papers, and, being familiar with the hand-writing of the author, carried it home and read it at leisure. He immediately discovered its merits and brought the matter to the attention of Mr. Owens. After some delay the play was brought out, and from the weight of its first representation dates the success of the actor. It carried the town by storm, and was played night after night to crowded houses. It has never ceased to draw whenever and wherever put upon the stage. Well may Mr. Owens say that it has put thousands of dollars in his pockets. The money that it has put in the pockets of the author was the proceeds of an author's benefit, suggested, as we have heard by some of the stock actors, and in which they volunteered their services. Not only has Mr. John E. Owens never offered Colonel Thompson any muneration—he has never even given him the credit of the authorship of the piece. Nay more, Mr. Owens has gone so far as to indirectly claim the authorship himself, for when he made the play a specialty the announcement on his show bills and programmes read thus: "The Live Indian, translated from the original Choctaw by John E. Owens." This was assuming a good deal. Dion Boucicault has pronounced it the finest acting farce ever written by an American, and it was consequently quite a feather in Mr. Owens' cap to be considered the author.

This, ladies and gentlemen of the sock and buskin, is, as we believe, the true history of the play known as "The Live Indian," and this, as we further believe, is the true record of the generosity and liberality of Mr. John E. Owens, the great comedian and millionaire.

SPOFFORD, the newly-elected senator from Louisiana, made his first appearance in the south as a school master at Savannah. This was many years ago. About the same time, Mr. Amos T. Akerman, of this state was a private tutor in the family of the late Judge Berrien, and afterwards filled the same office that had been filled by the judge—that of attorney general of the United States.

OUR Savannah letter, printed elsewhere, will be found to be exceedingly interesting reading.

POST-OFFICES AND BUSINESS.

The rating of the salaries of postmasters is a test of business prosperity, if the volume of correspondence be a reliable measure at all. During the calendar year 1876 the number of "presidential" post-offices fell off a little over twelve per cent. Nor does this percentage represent the actual decrease in correspondence, for many of the offices had so large a margin that their receipts did not drop below the "presidential" line. All postmasters that receive over $1,000 a year are appointed by the president. These are divided into three classes—the first receiving over $3,000 in salary, the second over $2,000, and the third over $1,000. The fourth class appointments are made by the postmaster-general.

The following table shows the number of officers in each state named where the postmaster is appointed by the president and confirmed by the senate, with the gain and loss in 1876:

States.	1st Class.	2d Class.	3d Class	Total.	Gain	Loss.
Alaska	...	...	2	2	...	...
Alabama	1	3	8	12	2	7
Arkansas	...	2	4	6	1	4
Florida	...	1	6	7	1	...
Georgia	2	5	11	18	1	28
Illinois	5	28	96	129	10	15
Kansas	1	6	18	25	3	6
Kentucky	1	7	16	24	1	2
Louisiana	1	1	5	7	1	6
Maryland	1	1	7	9	1	15
Massachusetts	6	27	60	93	7	6
Mississippi	...	4	11	15	...	9
Missouri	3	5	32	40	3	35
New York	9	32	113	154	8	3
North Carolina	...	3	7	10	...	4
South Carolina	1	1	8	10	1	4
Tennessee	2	9	11	15	...	5
Texas	...	13	20	37	8	6
Virginia	3	4	13	20	2	6

A circular from the post-office department gives the following amounts of mail matter handled for a period of four weeks commencing January 15, 1877:

	Total.		Daily average.	
	No of pieces	Weight, pounds	No of pieces	Weight pounds
Atlanta	394,811	41,077	14,101	1,467
Augusta	102,421	8,181	3,658	292
Columbus	42 654	3 006	1523	107
Macon	143 273	14,470	5,117	520
Rome	19,730	940	705	34
Savannah	151,202	8,331	5,400	298

These figures are taken from a broad sheet that gives the results at two hundred and sixty of the largest offices in the United States. We have selected from the table the Georgia towns; and a moment's addition shows that the Atlanta office handles twenty-five per cent more mail matter than do the five other Georgia offices that are named in the table.

THE Savannah News takes occasion to inform the country that "Wadley still lives." We rejoice to know that this is true, and as a friend of Mr. Wadley we trust that he will long remain in a far healthier condition than that of the Central railroad seems to be at present—otherwise it would not be long before he would need the services of a physician.

THE St. Louis Republican thinks the proposed materialization of the old whig party through the medium of the republican party, is very much like reanimating an expiring jackass with the spirit of a dead lion.

THE first number of the Tri-Weekly Georgian, edited by Dr. H. H. Carlton, comes to us bright, newsy and neat, with every promise of success. We trust it will receive the cordial support of the people of northeast Georgia.

FACT AND COMMENT.

KATY KLAXTON'S real name, off the stage, is Sal Amanda.

IN Mexico three girls are born to one boy.—Exchange. First case of the kind on record.

THE "Duke de Bluegrass" is the pet name for Hon. Joseph C. S. Blackburn, of Kentucky.

GEN. NATHANIEL CHURCH has been a member of Little Rhody's legislature for 36 years.

A NEW glove shop is attracting attention in New York by making gloves to order while the customer waits.

SENATOR THURMAN has returned to Columbus, still grievously afflicted by the modern demon, neuralgia.

WHILE the critics are discrying Miss Dickinson's failure, the managers are engaging her for next season.

IT is believed that the probate fees on Commodore Vanderbilt's will pay more than the entire expense of conducting the court for the year.

"HAYES is a republican," the Norristown Herald informs us. It is a good idea to keep this fact before the people; it might be forgotten.

GOOD news for office hunters: Hayes has turned out one of Grant's relations, and if he keeps on there will be room to spare. On to Washington.

MR. JAMES GORDON BENNET, it is understood, has taken a lease of a handsome property in Leicestershire, England, in the heart of a fine hunting country.

MISS GEORGIANA BOUTWELL, a daughter of Senator Boutwell, is at the head of an organization which is establishing a normal school for the instruction of colored teachers.

THE Fulton Times thinks that

"Spots on newly painted steps
Show that lovers oft forget;
And when tired of promenading,
Are not careful where they set."

OIL CITY DERRICK: Hanging on a peg in the Derrick office is a golden crown studded with diamonds. It is for the man who writes an article on trout-fishing, and says nothing about "speckled beauties."

ANNA DICKINSON is in her thirty-fifth year. She was of quaker birth. She is a native of Philadelphia, and was the youngest of five children, whose mother was a poor widow. At the age of fourteen her first article was published. Three years afterwards she became a rural school teacher.

SENATOR MORTON is to write for the Fortnightly Review a series of articles upon his proposition to elect the president by the direct votes of the people. He will also probably deliver, after the close of the extra session of congress, a series of lectures upon the same subject beginning in California.

MR. BARNUN'S "paste brigade" numbering some twenty bill posters and advertising agents, went from New York to Danbury Tuesday. They travel in a magnificently painted and gilded railroad advertising car, which attracts universal attention, and is of itself a first-rate advertisement.

DURING the summer months the children of English and French residents in Russia are at a premium. It is the regular practice for them to spend their holidays on the estates of the Russian nobility, that the children of these latter may learn English and French.

NOW and then a statesman arises who says what he means and means what he says. Such a one is the melancholy Mr. Johnson, of the Louisiana legislature, who plaintively remarked on Saturday, "All I say is, just give Johnson his mileage and let him go home." Bank books could not have said more.—New York Tribune.

IT is reported now that ex-Secretary Taft is most likely to be the next republican candidate for governor of Ohio. Gov. Young's friends are confident that he will be renominated, but he is at best only second choice after Mr. Taft. Senator Thurman thinks the democrats will carry the state if they will make the necessary exertion. He says they might have succeeded last year if they had worked a little harder.

THEY were husband and wife, and as they stood before the guards' monument at Waterloo place, she asked, "What is that figure on top?" "That's a goddess," he answered. "And what's a goddess?" "A woman who holds her tongue," he replied. She looked at him sideways, and then commenced planning how to make a peach pie with the stones in it for the benefit of his sore teeth.

PROMINENT among the names mentioned by the people in connection with the governorship of Mississippi are those of Hon. J. M. Stone of Alcorn, Gen. B G Humphreys of Claiborne, Hon. W. W. Troup of Monroe, Gen. Walthall of Grenada, Gen. Bow Lowry of Rankin, and Hon. W. S. Featherstone of Marshall.

IF a clement executive does not intervene, or some other cause interfere, Georgia will have a novel sensation on the 16th of June in the hanging of a white man for the murder of a negro. Many of the natives down there will look for an eclipse of the sun, or some convulsion of nature, to mark such an outrage as the hanging of a man simply for "killin' a nigger."—Toledo Blade.

THE experiment of a city making and selling its own gas seems to be quite successful in Birmingham, England. The authorities bought out the private corporations two years ago, and, last year, the city served consumers at 70, and 80 cents a thousand. Some 321,000 tons of coal were used to make the gas, and the city's profits, aside from interest and sinking fund, to pay for the works amounted to $145 000.

THE ecclesiastical market—not only of the Methodist, but of the Prosbyterian church also—is glutted with ministers. Dr. Kendall, the missionary secretary of the Presbyterian church, writes that while there are 5 077 churches and 5,068 ministers, several of these churches are pastorless and these ministers without work, and that usually he has two or three score of names of ministers in mind or on record for whom he seeks employment. And he presumes other church officers have an equal number.

THE patent bell-punch has been introduced recently on several street car lines in San Francisco. One company pays a royalty of 40 cents a day for every bell punch, and as forty cars are kept on the track the expense of this mechanical detective service is $16 a day, which represents the net dishonesty which the bell punch must offset in order to be self-supporting One of the conductors had a queer adventure on April 10. There was a picturesque miner in the car who had not paid his fare, and as the conductor went forward and took the little instrument from his pocket, the stranger sprang to his feet, and drawing a revolver exclaimed, "I'll be blowed if you get the drop on me"

WHEN the emperor of Germany appeared at the recent great ball in Berlin, it was remarked that he had an almost youthful freshness of complexion, and also that his countenance was mild and beaming. The empress was with him, attired in a simple robe of white; a splendid diadem of diamonds sparkled in her hair, whence depended a large white ostrich feather. By her side was the crown princess in a light lilac dress of satin damask, trimmed with lace She wore a small tiara of diamonds, and round her neck a string of large white pearls, ear rings to match. This precious set of pearls, unique of its kind, was presented to the princess by the city of London. She likewise had in her hair a feather of the same delicate hue as her dress.

"DISCIPLINE."

[Under this heading, Mrs. S. L. McElveen, of Thomas county, contributes the following neat and vigorous verses to the Morning News. In strength and expression they far surpass the average of newspaper poetry:]

Wine from the wounded grape is rudely trodden
The blanched grain is ground to sugary meal,
Which burned and blistered turns to temper'd steel.
And nought save steel's cold contact will awaken
The spark that slumbers in the flint's dark breast,
And ere the acorn springs to life and verdure,
It must by damp and mouldy sod be pressed

By oft-repeated strokes the uncouth timber
To shaft and beam symmetrical is hewn,
And waving fields, to yield abundant harvest,
Must bear exposure to the suns of noon.
By storms the fevered air is regenerated,
And nature to her wonted health restored;
In darkest depths are born the diamond's flashes,
And night reveals the light the stars afford.

So human minds and characters develop
Most fully, 'mid the sternest ones of life:
Increase of strength e're followed earnest effort,
And victory's shouts succeed the din of strife.
Adversity's bleak soil oft grimly nurtures
To fruitful vigor the transplanted root,
Which, in prosperity's hot bed luxuriating
Had borne but leaves and promises—no fruit.

SAVANNAH.

The Chatham Commission—The Convention—Etc.

Special correspondence of The Constitution.

SAVANNAH, GA., April 23, 1877.

THE FEDERAL FLEET.

Savannah is all agog with the presence of the United States monitors which are now anchored in the river nearly opposite Fort Jackson—some three miles below the city. All of the iron clads lately anchored at Port Royal are here except the Dictator. They have been ordered to remain in fresh water for several months to remove the barnacles that gather on the bottoms of the vessels.

It looks to an outsider like it would have been better to locate the naval station at Tybee instead of Port Royal, but then "Uncle Sam" is able to stand the additional cost. Several of these marine monsters still bear the marks of rebel shot.

The officers in command are high toned gentlemen, and every possible courtesy to those who visit the fleet, and those of our up Georgia friends who will visit our city will see Savannah with her beauties displayed to the best advantage, and the sight of the huge iron clads cannot fail to please. To those who will take advantage of an opportunity that may not present itself again soon, Savannah will extend a hearty welcome. In the dark days that visited our city last fall, and when many of her people were exiles from home the people of Georgia responded nobly to every call on their generosity and kindness and we extend to them all a hearty invitation to come and see our people at home.

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Well, the mountain has brought forth and the board of commissioners for Chatham county is defunct. One thing in connection with this was against the commissioners is worthy of serious attention. When Gov. Colquitt sent the commissioners to Judge Tompkins, that officer failed to notify the commissioners that they had come. It was only after personal application had been made to him by the commissioners that they were ready to qualify—when lo, they were confronted with the bill in equity already referred to. This looked as though the judge had given the gentlemen who were opposing the commissioners time to prepare their case, and has engendered in the minds of many of our people a doubt of the righteousness of the decision. We now present to the world the anomaly of a county without any one who is authorized to draw on the treasurer for money to meet even the ordinary expenses of the county, as the legislature withdrew the business that came under the jurisdiction of the commissioners from the ordinary at the time the board of commissioners was created. And so the business of the county is to be crippled simply because the ordinary wished to have more power. There are some who even say that this whole thing originated in a desire to give employment to some one who has fed so long at the public crib, and who finds it hard to turn to other pastures. As it stands, it has so far resulted in no good except to those who were fortunate enough to pocket fees earned as counsel for the parties litigant. The case goes to the supreme court, and that learned body will have a chance to review Judge Tompkins' decision.

THE CONVENTION QUESTION.

In the great hue and cry that goes up from every cross-road gazette in the state on the convention, an occasional shred of reason may be found. But it is not hard to see that in a majority of cases the real animus of the desire for a convention comes from a very silly and uncalled for hatred of Atlanta.

Now the most partial friends of the gate city have never claimed that she was infallible—that her people were angels fresh from a better world, as we who know a little of the character of other cities of the state, I must confess that if the capital of Georgia could be located in a place where the men were all brave and honorable—the women all fair and virtuous—then, indeed, would our state be for years to come without a capital. There are many changes that could be made in our organic law; it would perhaps be better if the long prayed for consummation of the political wet nurse—the Milledgeville Union and Recorder—were realized, and yet this dreadful lack of judgment on the part of the advocates of a convention is concentrating all the opposing elements, and if there be any formidable opposition to the calling of a convention on the part of the negroes, the thing is already damned, damned too in the face of a desire on the part of a majority of the white people to hold a convention. It argues very poorly for the good taste of gentlemen who hold the helms of the newspapers in Georgia that they can not, in a measure, directly affecting the people whom they love with such intense devotion, forget local prejudices, that are disgraceful in their inception and manifestation. Another thing, unless the stamina of those who represent the people in the convention is considerably above that found in your average legislator, Georgia has nothing to gain by the holding of a convention. I am in favor of a convention, but at the same time I do not hope that human nature will undergo a change for the special purpose of enabling the people of Georgia to live under a perfect constitution. The ubiquitous Potiphor Peagreen will be there, the Hon. Bombastes Bombshell will be there, the little axe grinder will be there, the cool, clear headed patriot and statesman may be there, but the timber of which they construct such men is not plentiful as leaves in Vallambrosa. One thing you may wager, that other gentlemen will be there in full force. I hope the convention will be called, and I hope above all that the right men will be sent.

THE FIRST OF MAY.

The first of May having been designated by the governor for the people to vote on the amendments to the constitution, our various military organizations hold their annual festival on the second of May, and it Governor Colquitt could spare his presence from the duties of his office and visit us on that occasion—nothing would give our people more pleasure. The Chatham artillery—the pride of Savannah, and the oldest organization of the kind in the state—did good service under Gov. Colquitt at the battle of Olustee, and would give him a rousing welcome. The other military companies composing the First Georgia volunteers, the Savannah Volunteer Guard's battalion, and the Georgia Hussars, would not be wanting in respect to the man who has illustrated Georgia in the field, and who done his duty wherever and whenever duty called him. Cannot 'the angel who sits up aloft" and guides the fortunes of THE CONSTITUTION with so much ability whisper this

"UELA.

Among the Redskins.

DAHLONEGA, GA., April 23, 1877.

Northeast Georgia is noted for its numerous and contrasting curiosities; along with the romantic appearance and history of this interesting portion of Georgia, the traveller and admirer of its novelties is almost invariably made acquainted with the fact that there yet remains in Lumpkin and adjoining counties a remnant of the tribe of Cherokee Indians who were permitted to remain in this country by virtue of their rightful ownership of the land they occupied at the time of the emigration of the Cherokees to the Indian Territory. Away back in the time of our fathers there came an adventurous man among the lofty hills of the Blue Ridge mountains who called himself Davis, and established a trading post among the natives. Very soon he became fascinated by a charming Indian girl, the daughter of one of the chiefs He asked her hand, and they became married and lived happily together in their cosy mountain home until they were surrounded by a large family of their own off spring.

As old age took the parents away their children took their places, inheriting from their father industry, integrity and morality. They married and intermarried with whites and prospered in the land of their fathers.

I had the pleasure a few days since of spending the night at the home of one of these Indians, and found them very hospitable and highly intelligent. They are all fine specimens of manhood, and possess some of the characteristics of the Indian.

Very soon I will furnish the readers of THE CONSTITUTION something of the history of the Indians who live in Milton and Gwinnett counties.

While at Dahlonega, we had the pleasure of meeting Captain Sam C. Taylor, who is one-fourth Indian blood. Captain Taylor is the executive secretary of the eastern bands of Cherokee Indians of the state of North Carolina. He is a grandson of Dr. Bart Freeman, the celebrated Indian doctor, and a grand nephew of Rev. Stephen Freeman, who presided over the Park Hill mission, near Toblihuah, C. M. The latter was also interpreter and translator of the Cherokee Advocate for forty years. Captain Taylor informs me that there yet remains in North Carolina 2,200 Cherokees, of that number 2,000 are full blood Indians, who speak the native tongue. Loyd R. Welch, the principal chief of the Eastern band of Cherokees of North Carolina, is one-fourth Indian blood. For the last two years he has been busily engaged at the city of Washington carrying out the wishes of their council. Their council is composed of thirty-three of the head men, elected from each settlement, and presided over by the principal chief. The Indians in North Carolina have a school fund of $100,000, which is in the hands of the United States government. Owing to the unsettled state of affairs, they have been unable to get their school system properly organized. However, they live independent of this fund, and continue to educate their children in private schools.

Many of them own land outside of the 700,000 acres which comprise the reservation bought of Williams, Thompson and others.

Captain Taylor very kindly invited me to pay him and the Indians a visit next summer—an invitation which I propose to accept—when I will be enabled to give your readers some interesting accounts of their mode of living, etc.

MOUNTAINEER.

It is a Privilege

not as thoroughly appreciated as it ought to be, to be able to masticate food without getting a twinge from an exposed nerve. The tortures of the of the tooth-ache are fiendish. Avoid them by renovating your teeth with the matchless SOZODONT.

apr24—deod&w1w

A STARTLING AFFAIR.

A Man Buried in a Well—Entombed for Twenty-Five Hours, and Taken Out Alive Without Serious Injury.

Rochester (Minn.) Post.

A startling event occurred at the place of Mr. Henry Ahneman, a thrifty and well-to-do farmer, residing about four miles north of Pine Island, in the edge of Goodhue county. The particulars of this exciting and thrilling affair were given us by a responsible gentleman, and are substantially as follows:

A well, eighty-five feet deep, had been sunk on Mr. Ahneman's premises, and finding no water, it had been decided to abandon the well and fill it up. From a point about forty feet below the surface, curbing had been used, on account of the loose and sandy character of the earth.

On the morning in question, a young man, son of Mr. Ahneman, and a hired man, were engaged in filling up the well, young Ahneman going down the well and removing the curbing, so it could be hauled up and saved for other uses. Some fifteen feet of the well had already been filled, making the distance from the top to where Ahneman was at work about seventy feet.

About eight o'clock the sand and loose earth began falling, at a point some eight or ten feet above Ahneman's head, and instantly he was literally buried under eight feet of solid wet earth.

At this time the hired man at the top of the well, was only man or boy on the premises, Mr. Ahneman, the father, having just gone to Pine Island on business. The hired man sped to the village, and finding Mr. Ahneman, related to him the terrible news. A number of men were soon gathered on the scene of disaster. No one supposed that the unfortunate man was alive; to bring out the dead body for Christian burial, it was thought, was all that could be done and arrangements were made to that effect. It was decided to sink new curbing inside of the old, and for this number had to be drawn from Pine Island. In the height of excitement and utter terror of mind and confusion of ideas and plans, it was 3 o'clock in the afternoon before work was commenced in the well.

The great difficulty was to find men who were willing to risk their lives in going down into the well. A young son of Mr. Ahneman and the hired man, together with a couple of experienced well-diggers from Pine Island, whose names we could not learn, volunteered, each two at a time to undertake the perilous task

Thus arranged, work was kept up until 11 o'clock at night, when the workmen in the well, supposing they were near the imprisoned man, called to him, and they were overjoyed to hear him answer. He stated that his position was not extremely painful; he could breathe freely; he could stand it a couple of days, and implored them to keep at work.

The workmen now redoubled their efforts, and at 4 o'cock in the morning the head of the young man was reached, and a physician being present administered to him some stimulant. At about 9 o'clock in the morning, young Ahneman was relieved from his frightful and dangerous position and drawn out to life and to daylight again, having been under ground at that fearful depth, about twenty-five hours. So slight were his injuries that he walked unassisted from the well to the house.

His escape from almost instantaneous death was indeed providential and marvelous. In handling the curbing at the bottom of the well, he had placed several pieces with one end projecting stone, the other leaning against the opposite side of the well, at the moment of the sand slide he happened to be standing directly under the friendly, though unconscious, shelter. One hand rested on the side of the well, the other was caught and held in a position by his side. A space some two feet in extent about his [illegible] a chance to breathe. He must have been unconscious during a large share of the time, as when he was taken out he insisted that he had not been down in the well more than one hour.

It might be proper to add that Mr. Ahneman, the father, in recognition of the kind and earnest effort of the two men from Pine Island in saving his boy, presented them each with a first class suit of clothes. He also gave the faithful hired man a clear title to eighty acres of land.

MRS. GAINES' $35,000,000.

The History of a Lawsuit Involving Part of the City of New Orleans.

New York World

A dispatch from New Orleans announces that Judge Billings, of the United States District Court at that place, has rendered a decision in the case of Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines, who claims several million dollars' worth of property in that city, in favor of the claimant. This is a phase of one of the longest and most interesting lawsuits in the annals of American jurisprudence. The history of the case is briefly as follows: Mrs. Gaines is the widow of General Edmund Pendleton Gaines, and was born in New Orleans in 1805 Her father Daniel Clark, was born in the county Sligo, Ireland, in 1766, and, emigrating to New Orleans, inherited a considerable property from his uncle in 1766 Before the acquisit on of Louisiana he was an American consul there, and represented the territory in congress in 1806. In August, 1813, Daniel Clark died, and his property was disposed of under a will dated May 20, 1811, which gave the bulk of his estate to his mother, Mary Clark, who was then living in Germantown, Penn. He was also supposed to be a bachelor, but was known to have a liaison with a very beautiful young Creole, Zufime des Granges. Two daughters were born of this connection, one at Philadelphia, in April, 1802, and the other, Myra, at New Orleans, in 1805 The latter was taken to the house of Col. Davis, a friend of Col Clark's, nursed by a Mrs. Harper, and grew up in Philadelphia, where she was known as Myra Davis. In 1830 Mr. Davis, being then a member of the Pennsylvania legislature, sent for certain papers, and in searching for these Myra discovered some letters which partially revealed the secret of her birth, and laid the foundation of the lawsuit which has since become famous.

In 1832 she married W. W. Whitney, of New York, who, in following up the discovery made by his wife, secured from Col. Davis an old letter which gave an account of a will made by Clark in 1813, just before death giving all his large estate to Myra, and acknowledging her as his legitimate daughter. Mr. and Mrs. Whitney went immediately to Cuba, and there, after a long search, discovered the writer of the letter, and, with the aid of evidence given by him, began suit in New Orleans for the property of Daniel Clark, which had in the mean time become immensely valuable, and included a great part of the present business quarter of the city. On the trial of this lawsuit the Mrs. Harper above mentioned testified that four weeks before his death, Clark showed her the will he had made in favor of Myra, and acknowledged the child's legitimacy. Baron de Boistotaine testified that Clark had made the same statements to him. On this and other corroborative evidence, the lost will was received by the supreme court of Louisiana on February 18, 1856, as the last will and testament of Daniel Clark, though the document itself could not be found. The objection was then interposed that by the laws of Louisiana a testator could not make devises to his adulterine bastard. On this point however, two sisters of Myra's mother testified that Zulime des Granges was privately married to Clark in their presence in Philadelphia in 1803 by a Catholic priest, it having been learned that Zulime's reputed husband, des Granges, had another wife living, and was, therefore, not legally married In another suit growing out of this difficulty the United States supreme court decided that the marriage and legitimacy of Myra was established.

In the meanwhile Mr. Whitney died, and his widow married General Gaines, whom she also outlived. Assisted by the general, Mrs. Gaines continued her litigation, and, in 1856, in the supreme court of the United States, filed a bill in equity to recover valuable real estate, then in the possession of the city of New Orleans, and a decision in her favor was rendered in 1867. The value of the property claimed was estimated in 1861 at $35,000,000, of which Mrs. Gaines had up to 1874 obtained possession of some $6,000,000. Numerous actions of ejectment against individual parties having followed, and it is no doubt one of these that Judge Billings has now decided in Mrs Gaines' favor.

The heroine of this romantic story is a little, black-eyed lady of over seventy, who still retains traces of former beauty. She is well educated, quick, and courageous. Her long and varied experience in the law courts have given her a legal education of no mean character. On several occasions, and notably in the supreme court of the United States in 1861, she has pleaded her own cause personally and with remarkable success. Though at the time of General Gaines' death a wealthy woman, she has often been in financial straits, for she has spent several large fortunes in prosecuting her claim. The writer has often seen her, as recently as 1871, walking the streets of New Orleans in the plainest clothes, and with her inevitable little black bag on her arm, looking far more like a cook in search of a place, than like the heiress to $35,000,000. The property now known as the Houmas Plantations, and belonging to Mr. John Burnside, of New Orleans, was at one time part of the Gaines estate, and was sold with the slaves on it, to General Wade Hampton, of South Carolina in 1812 for $500,000. When Mrs. Gaines succeeds in getting possession of all the property awarded her she will be the wealthiest person in New Orleans, and perhaps the richest woman in the world.

—Never give up the ship. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup may cure you, as it has done others. It costs little, and can never harm. Price, 25 cents.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretion of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c. I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City.

121 fat 17—deod&wfm

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Vital weakness or depression; a weak exhausted feeling, no energy or courage; the effects of mental over-work, indiscretion or excesses, or some drain upon the system, is always cured by HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. 28. It tones up and invigorates the system, dispels the gloom and despondency, imparts strength and energy—stops the drain and rejuvenates the entire man. Been test twenty years with perfect success by thousands. Sold by dealers. Price, $1 00 per single vial, or $5 00 per package of five vials and $2 00 vial of powder. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Address HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY. 562 BROADWAY. NEW YORK

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Great Shakespearean Spectacle

TWO NIGHTS ONLY.

Monday, April 30, & Tuesday, May 1st

Will appear the distinguished English Actor,

GEORGE RIGNOLD

In his Masterly Impersonation of

HENRY V!

Supported by Forty-five Dramatic Artists, together with all the costumes, Armors, Properties and Battle Dress from Booth's The

Dry Goods.

NEW GOODS AND LOWER PRICES!

A. O. M. GAY

has just received his Spring stock of

DRY GOODS

bought since the recent decline, and for the next week he will offer a great many Goods lower than they have ever been sold in this market before,

CALL EARLY AND GET FIRST CHOICE.

A. O. M. GAY,

65 and 67 Peachtree St.

382 apr24...1t

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—Our Savannah correspondant thinks that the Hon. Potaphar Peagreen will be in the convention. We shall be glad to shake the Hon. Potty by the hand.

—The Griffin News says that the office-holders are opposed to a convention. Does Colonel Speer mean that these gentlemen are opposed to a convention simply because they are office-holders or because they really believe there is no need for a convention. We should despise to see the colonel impugning people's motives, for the reason that he is the one fresh and fair editorial flower to which we always turn for consolation.

—Watson, of the Macon Telegraph, is engaged in agricultural pursuits. He is cultivating a beer garden.

—Sidney Herbert wears bracelets and is having his ears bored.

—Colonel Jones, of the Macon Telegraph, has returned from a tour to Cumberland. He didn't go as far as Cumberland, which lies somewhere in the stomach of Florida.

—Richardson, of the Savannah News, was afraid to sleep in Effingham county on the night of the hanging. He was afraid either that he would see a ghost or hear one of Boccaccio's nightingales sing.

—It will soon be the season in Atlanta when memory will begin to long for the bright and genial presence of Benny Ferrill, who was one of the Savanuah sufferagees. And Martin Wylly, practiced in satire and song, will not be forgotten. There headed that wonderfully constituted band who joined together to laugh down their troubles, and whose manifold sorrows were known only to their own hearts.

—The mint julep tree is in full bearing.

—Augusta is to have another cotton factory on the powder mill tract. And yet the people of that city are grumbling at the cost of their canal.

—Ex-Mayor John McIlhenny and family left Columbus lately for Philadelphia, where they will make their future home.

—Dr. E. H. Yancey, of Covington, cured a little girl who had been bitten by a spreadig adder recently.

—A barrel of cider burst in Warrenton the other day.

—The Rome Courier says that some time ago Mr. Gunn, who is a stone cutter, bought a piece of land from Colonel Shorter. On that land was an immense quantity of what had been considered granite. But on Saturday we were shown a piece of it that had been polished up, and it proves to be the finest black or grey marble. The supply is inexhaustible. It is such pretty marble that Mr. Hardy has concluded to have the mantels in his new house made out of it.

—A Jasper county fishing party are casting their lines in the neighborhood of Port Royal.

—The new dwelling-house of Mr. Joseph Young, of Oglethorpe county, was accidentally destroyed by fire recently.

—The Athens Watchman says that from present indications there will be an abundant fruit crop in that section this season.

—A young man named Bartlett, living in Walton county, accidentally shot himself recently.

—A negro woman has been lodged in jail in Walton county charged with infanticide.

—Macon Telegraph: Col. T. J. Smith, of Washington county, was in the city last evening, and gave us the following account of a tragedy enacted on his place yesterday morning: On the morning of the 24th, among my various squads of convicts, one of eight men was started out in charge of James McMichael, one of my most experienced guards, and when within a short distance of the field of work—clearing up a new ground—one of the prisoners, Moses Butler, of Richmond, felled him with an axe, which was followed by a second blow by George Washington, of Muscogee, either of which would have killed him. After the fatal blow they pilfered his pockets, first getting a key that locked the prisoners together on a chain. They also got from his person ninety dollars in money—took his double-barrel gun and repeater, and, after getting off the squad chain, cut their shackles off with axes and made for Oconee swamp, about one mile off. There was eight convicts in the squad, all of whom escaped save one who fled for the camp to tell the awful story of the killing. We pursued them with one of the finest pack of nine hounds in the country, but after four hours' of pursuit they swam the Oconee river, the dogs following them, but the hunter, so fatigued from the race, declined to swim the river, hence the demons are at large. A liberal reward will be paid for them or either one of them.

Warrenton Clipper: There is a gentleman in this county who vouches for this story. He says that once before the war he was very much troubled with grasshoppers. This was the day before the great pests of later years were known, but anyhow the ordinary old-fashioned hopper had multiplied on his place until they were a great nuisance, and were actually seriously damaging his cotton crop. Somehow he got hold of the idea that toad frogs would eat them, and the idea struck him. He acted on it at once. Every available negro on the plantation was sent out to look for frogs. In the course of a short time they had collected an immense amount of them. He says a full hogshead of living frogs. He then sowed the frogs all over his farm, put them where they would do the most good, as it were, late in the evening, and he says next morning there was not a grasshopper to be found on the place. We commend this to the farmers in the event we should have the pest this year as we did last.

—Augusta Chronicle: There has been another decision rendered concerning the Rome bonds. With the previous litigation our readers are doubtless familiar. In accordance with authority granted by an act of the legislature, and a vote of the citizens, bonds were issued in 1870 for the construction of a system of water works. Four years afterwards the city council of Rome executed a mortgage upon the water works in favor of the bondholders and last July proceedings of foreclosure were instituted. The present council resisted the validity of the mortgage on two grounds. First, lack of authority by the former council to make the mortgage; and, second, that as the act provided for the payment of the bonds, by the levy and collection of a tax, the mortgage must resort to that means alone for payment. The case was argued before Judge Underwood, of the superior court, a few days ago, and the decision fully sustained both of the pleas made by the city. An appeal will in all probability be taken by the plaintiffs.

—Columbus Times: Correspondents claim so much of our space in the discussion of the convention question, that we have concluded to leave the controversy chiefly to them. Having already indicated our preference for the convention, not as a first choice, but as the only immediately available means of remedying defects in the constitution, we are content to give a fair showing through our columns to both its advocates and opponents. But there is one argument in the discussion which we think may as well be dropped. That is, the repudiation of the fraudulent Bullock bonds. That is a matter upon which the people will vote separately before they vote on the question of the call of the convention. The bond question, therefore, will have been decided before the convention is called or rejected. If the people vote in May to repudiate the bonds, the convention will of course consider itself instructed on that point, and simply follow the instructions of the people; and if, on the other hand, the people vote down the repudiation of the bonds (a very improbable supposition) the convention will hardly run counter to the decision of the people, by incorporating a repudiating clause in the constitution. It might re-submit the question to the repudiation separately in the form of an ordinance. So, in any event, the bond question is not involved in the convention call, and might as well be dropped from the discussion.

PRICES-CURRENT

WHOLESALE.

[CORRECTED DAILY.]

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, ATLANTA, GA., April 26, 1877.

Cotton Market.

COTTON quiet at 10¼.

Atlanta Money Market.

GOLD—
Buying.....106 Selling.....107

EXCHANGE—
Buying at.....par Selling.....¼ prem

BONDS—

Georgia 6s	100a102	Atlanta City 8s	95a100
Georgia 7s	107a109	Atlanta 10s	110a113
Georgia 7s gold	107a109	Augusta City 7s	88a92
Georgia 8s	101a115	Georgia R. R.	102a104
Atlanta Water	92a96	A. & W. P. R. R	103a105
Atlanta City 7s	90a95	Savannah City	50a60

STOCKS—
Georgia Railroad...78a80 A. & W P R R... 85a90
Central Railroad...88a91

Atlanta Produce Market.

Eggs.....15@18½

BUTTER—
Choice.....25
Common.....10
Country.....12½

POULTRY—
Chickens, Hens.....37@50
Geese.....40
Ducks.....15@

BEESWAX.....27½
NEW FEATHERS.....none
DRIED FRUIT—
Peaches, unpeeled.....6½
Peaches, peeled.....10@
Apples, peeled.....3½

Live Stock Market.

Shotes and light hogs.....5@5½
Sheep.....5@6
Common Cattle.....3½@4
Good Cattle.....4@4½
Choice Cattle.....4½@5
Extra Cattle.....5@5½
North Georgia Cattle.....3½@3
Tennessee.....4@5
Dressed Hogs.....5

Atlanta Grocery Market.

CORN.....75
MEAL.....78
GRITS.....$6 10
WHEAT—
Red.....$1 90@2 00
White.....$2 10@2 15
WHEAT BRAN.....none
SHIPSTUFFS.....$1 00
BARLEY.....$1 00
RYE.....$1 00
OATS.....50@55
HAY—
Timothy.....$1 10@1 15
Tennessee.....80@90
MOLASSES—
Barrels.....55
Tierces.....58
Hhds.....30
MACKEREL—
No. 1 half bbls $7 50; kits.....$1 75@2 00
No. 2 half bbls $6 50; kits.....$1 00@1 10
No. 3 bbls $9 50; half $5 00; kits.....$1 00
COFFEE—
Rio.....20@23
Java.....30
SUGAR—
Standard A.....12@12½
White Extra C.....11¾@12
Extra C.....11¼@11¾
Yellow.....10½@11¼
New Orleans.....10½@11¾
FLOUR—
Fancy.....$11 50@12 75
Extra Family.....$11 00@11 25
Family.....$10 50@10 75
Extra.....$10 00@10 25
Superfine.....9 50@10 00
TENNESSEE SMOKED MEATS—
Clear sides.....16@16½
Shoulders.....7@7½
Hams.....13½@13
BACON.
Clear sides.....9¾@10
Clear rib sides.....none
Shoulders.....7½@8
BULK MEATS.
Clear sides.....9¾@9¾
Clear rib sides.....9¾@9¾
Long clear sides.....none
Shoulders.....7
HAMS.
Sugar-cured.....12½@17
Country.....11½@12
Bulk.....
LARD.
Tierces, Leaf.....11@12
Kegs and cans.....12@13
Buckets.....12¾@13
Kettle, leaf.....12

Fruits and Confectionaries.

LEMONS.....$5 50
BANANAS, ¥ bunch.....none
APPLES.....$5 50
ORANGES.....$4 50
RAISINS—
Layers, whole, per box.....$2 50@3 00
Layer, half.....$1 75
Cluster.....
CURRANTS—In barrels.....
CITRON—Leghorn per lb.....
FIGS—Selected Eleme, drums per lb.....17½
DATES—In frails.....8½
PRUNES, in bbls, ¥ lb.....14@
NUTS AND ALMONDS.
Languedoc.....
Tarragona.....
Pecan nuts.....
Brazil nuts.....12½@
English Walnuts.....15@
Filberts.....

Dry Goods.

TICKING.....6½@20
STRIPES.....
GEORGIANS.....6¾@11
CAMBRICS.....6@7
PRINTS.....7¼@7½
BROWN SHEETINGS.....6¾@7½
SHIRTINGS.....6¼@
BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.....6¾@
DOMESTICS—
4-4.....7½@
7-8.....6¾@6¾
9-4.....8½@8½
YARNS.....

Tobacco.

CHEWING
Common, sound, 11-inch new ¥ lb.....@$3 00
Common, sound, 11-inch old ¥ lb.....@$3 60
Medium, 11-inch old.....50@55
Good 11-inch old.....55@60
Fine 11-inch old.....70
Bright navys.....65
Bright quarters 12-inch.....65
Good.....75
Fine.....80
Grovely.....$1 00
Calhoun.....$1 25
Natural Leaf.....$1 00
SMOKING—
Durham.....

Miscellaneous.

SALT—
Virginia.....$1 65
Liverpool.....$1 40
LIME.....$1 00@$1 25
NAILS—12d, 10d.....$3 25
LEATHER—
Hemlock sole.....22@28
White oak.....30@40
Ga Upper.....28@40
Lining Skins.....$4 00@$9 00 ¥ doz
HIDES—In active demand.
Flint.....12¼
Dry Salt.....10
Wet Salt.....6@6½
Green.....6@6½
BAGGING—
Domestic, 2¼ lbs.....13¼
Borneo, 2¼ lbs.....13
Gunny.....11¼
ROPE TIES.....4½
Pieced.....4
POWDER
Blasting.....$3 90
Rifle.....$4 40
SHOT—
Buck.....$3 75
Drop.....$ 50

Humphrey's Specifics.

THE MILD POWER CURES

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS

Been in general use for twenty years. Everywhere proved the most SAFE, SIMPLE, ECONOMICAL and EFFICIENT medicines known. They are just what the people want, saving time and money averting sickness and suffering. Each single specific the well tried prescription of an eminent physician.

Nos.	Cures.	Cents.
1.	Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations,	50
2.	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic,	50
3.	Crying-Colic, or Teething of Infants,	50
4.	Diarrhœa, of Children or Adults,	50
5.	Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic,	50
6.	Cholera-Morbus, Vomiting,	50
7.	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis,	50
8.	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache,	50
9.	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo,	50
10.	Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach,	50
11.	Suppressed, or Painful Periods,	50
12.	Whites, too Profuse Periods,	50
13.	Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing,	50
14.	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions,	50
15.	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains,	50
16.	Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Agues,	50
17.	Piles, blind or bleeding,	50
18.	Ophthalmy, and Sore or Weak Eyes,	50
19.	Catarrh, Acute or Chronic Influenza,	50
20.	Whooping-Cough, Violent Coughs,	50
21.	Asthma, Oppressed Breathing,	50
22.	Ear Discharges, Impaired Hearing,	50
23.	Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swellings,	50
24.	General Debility, Physical Weakness,	50
25.	Dropsy and Scanty Secretions,	50
26.	Sea-Sickness, Sickness from Riding,	50
27.	Kidney-Disease, Gravel,	50
28.	Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, or Involuntary Discharges,	1 00
29.	Sore Mouth, Canker,	50
30.	Urinary Weakness, Wetting the Bed,	50
31.	Painful Periods, with Spasms,	50
32.	Sufferings at Change of Life,	1 00
33.	Epilepsy, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance,	1 00
34.	Diphtheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat,	50
35.	Chronic Congestions and Eruption	50

FAMILY CASES.

Case (Morocco) with above 35 large vials and Manual of Directions, $10 00
Case (Morocco) of 20 large vials and Book, 6 00

☞ These remedies are sent by the case or single vial to any part of the country, free of charge, on receipt of price. Address

Humphreys' Specific Homeopathic Medicine Co., Office and Depot, No. 562 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. For Sale by all Druggists.

COLLIER & VENABLE, THEO. SCHUMANN.

Cotton Factory.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Atlanta Cotton Factory Company will be held on Wednesday, the 16th day of May next, at James' Hall, at 5 o'clock p. m. The polls for the election of officers will remain open until 7½ p. m. No subscriber for stock will be allowed to vote unless some instalments have been paid on the stock. E. E. RAWSON,
416 apr25...deodtd Secretary

FAIRBANKS' Standard Scales

MADE WITH THE Latest and Most Valuable Improvements

SCALES
THE WORLD'S STANDARD.
RECEIVED HIGHEST MEDALS AT

World's Fair, London.....1851
World's Fair, New York.....1853
World's Fair, Paris.....1867
World's Fair, Vienna.....1873
World's Fair, Santiago, (Chili).....1875
World's Fair, Philadelphia.....1876

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FAIRBANKS & CO., 166 Baltimore-st, Baltimore
FAIRBANKS & CO., 53 Camp-st, New Orleans.
FAIRBANKS & CO., 216 Main-st. Buffalo, N. Y
FAIRBANKS & CO., 338 Broadway, Albany, N. Y
FAIRBANKS & CO., 403 St. Paul-st, Montreal.
FAIRBANKS & CO., 34 King William-st, London
FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO., 2 Milk-st, Boston
FAIRBANKS & EWING, Masonic Hall, Philadelphia
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., Chicago, Ills.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., Cleveland, Ohio
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., Louisville, K.
FAIRBANKS & CO., St. Louis, Mo.
FAIRBANKS & HUTCHINSON, San Francisco.
For sale by leading Hardware Dealers
apr30 feb28...d2taw3m&wew

SPRING MILLINERY.

Mrs. A. F. Pickert.

I HAVE now on exhibition my Spring selection of imported Bonnets and Hats—fine Flowers a specialty. A large assortment of Rouching, Ties. Latest novelty in Veiling. A full line of Hair Goods and Notions, always on hand, which I offer at very low prices, to suit every one. Call and inspect my stock, and you will be convinced. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

MRS. A. F. PICKERT,
202 apr15 deod2m 45 Whitehall Street.

Assignee's Notice.

IN the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia—In the matter of William B Arrington Bankrupt

This is to give notice once a week for three weeks that I have been appointed assignee of the estate of William B Arrington, of Penfield, Greene county, Georgia, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court for said District.

JAMES B. PARK,
April 12, 1877. Assignee.
444 apr25—d1aw3w

FOR SALE

4 Desirable Places

IN N. E. GEORGIA.

NO. 1—Containing 270 acres, with Lime Kiln six miles from Toccoa Falls.

No 2—450 acres, three miles from Nacoochee Valley, with comfortable residence.

No. 3—200 acres in Nacoochee Valley, nice six room Cottage.

No. 4—2 100 acres, six miles from Mount Airy, embracing the finest

Water Power

in the State. Address J H NICHOLS,
Nacoochee Valley, Georgia.
697 mar18 d1m sun&wed

Facts Worth Knowing!

WHERE YOU CAN GET

Ladies' & Childrens' Underments

READY MADE AND TO ORDER.

GOOD Chemise 50, 75 and $1 00 Night dresses 1 Dressers and Chemises 50 cand upwards. We sell goods at wholesale prices Only the best Muslin used. Orders filled for Suits, Hats, Parasols, Books, etc., etc., at New York Prices

S. WOLESBRUCK,
82 E 9th street,
Opposite A. T. Stewart's,
N. Y. City.

Reference by permission, Arderson, Starr & Co., 502 and 504 Broadway, New York City.
243 apr18 d3w,wed&sun

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Opposite A. T. Stewart's,
N. Y. City.

Reference by permission, Arderson, Starr & Co., 502 and 504 Broadway, New York City.
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Shirts.

CUT TO YOUR MEASURE

Perfect Fit Guaranteed.

MADE OF BEST MUSLIN AND GOOD LINEN

PARTLY FINISHED

as represented by the Cut, per dozen.....$15 0

Open Fronts, Plaited Bosoms

Partly-finished, per dozen.....$18 0

FINE DRESS SHIRTS,

Best material, handsomely made, at prices from $21 00 to $36 00 per dozen.

Wilson & Creekmur

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☞ Send for Circulars, Price List and Instructions for Self-Measurement.

225 feb21deod3mo

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T. GUERNSEY. GEO. W. REYNOLD

GUERNSEY & REYNOLD'S

DEALERS IN

SASH, DOORS & BLINDS

AND

BUILDERS' SUPPLIES,

LOCKS, HINGES, SCREWS, NAILS,

WINDOW GLASS, PAINTS, OILS PUTTY,

CARPENTERS' TOOLS. PAINT BRUSHES,

LIME, CEMENT, HAIR, &c., &c.

The only complete establishment of the kind in the State.

WAREROOMS: On Second Street, opposite J. W. Burke & Co.,

MACON, GA.

mar6...d12m

Spring Clothing.

HAAS BROS.

O. K. CLOTHING STORE.

GREATEST BARGAINS IN CLOTHING.

Underwear AND Shirts!

CALL AND SEE.

32 Whitehall St.

apr8—dtf

Public Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN that a general meeting of the Stockholders of the GEORGIA AIR-LINE RAILWAY COMPANY, will be held at the office of that Company in Atlanta, Georgia, on the 17th day of May next, at Ten o'clock, a. m., of that day, for the purpose of considering the consolidation agreement which has been entered into between the Directors of that Company, and the Directors of South Carolina Air-Line Railway Company and the North Carolina Air-Line Company.

Dated April 14th, 1877. C. H. PEIRCE,
188 apr15...d17thmay Secretary.

Steam Engines

FOR LOW PRICES. Address

GEO. A. BARNARD.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

143 apr8...4w

Important to Parents and Guardians

MOUNT DE CHANTAL

Academy of the Visitation,

NEAR WHEELING, WEST VIRGINIA.

PARENTS in quest of a first class school for their daughters, will do well to investigate the claims of the celebrated Academy. For thoroughness in every department of female education, Mt. de Chantal ranks pre-eminently high. Great attention is given to perfect the pupils in writing and speaking French with fluency. For those sufficiently advanced, it is the language of their recreation hours. The purity of accent and correctness of pronunciation acquired in this Institution have been a subject of surprise to thy native Parisian. The renown for the superiority in music is so wide spread as to have made the Academy almost a national one. One feature, in particular, that should recommend Mt. de Chantal to the sensible parent, is the influence exercised to form the pupils to views and habits of economy, and to render them really practical and useful women of society in after years. Simplicity in dress is enforced by rule.

These facts, united by the exceedingly moderate rates of board and tuition ($200 per annum) will, we trust, secure to this school as large and desirable a patronage in the future as it has enjoyed in the past.

For further particulars apply for a prospectus to the Directress of Mount de Chantal Academy of the Visitation, near Wheeling, West Virginia
188 apr14...deun&wed.to.june30, 1878.

Notice.

HAVING sold my interest in the Planing Mill and Coon Factory, I have removed my office to No. 24 Loyd street (Markham House Block) I will contract for or superintend the erection of

All Classes of Buildings.

on reasonable terms. Having purchased the extensive

SAW MILLS

of J. H. Hall & Co., of Polk county, I am prepared to furnish Bills of Lumber, sawed from the finest Long Leafed Pine, at the Lowest Prices. A large stock of

Seasoned Lumber!

on hand, for sale at prices to suit the times.

J. C. PECK.
Atlanta, April 13, 1877 176 apr18...dtm

Fly Traps! Fly Traps!!

Hunnicutt & Bellingraths.

SAVE All Fly Trap, The Trap of the age, at

35 and 38 Peachtree street.

435dwzz dtm

J. R. HOWELL

ENGINEER AND MILLWRIGHT,

No. 13½ Broad St. Atlanta Ga.

SURVEYS Water-Powers furnishes Drawings Water-Wheels and machinery generally for new process Flour Mills A second-hand Turbine Wheel, 60 inches diameter, for sale very cheap.
339 apr22-1w

Horseshoes Nails Etc.

SHOENBERGER & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

JUNIATA

HORSE AND MULE

SHOES,

Cut Nails & Spikes,

HORSE SHOE BAR AND

SHEET IRON.

Goods warranted equal to any in the market. Send for circular in regard to "PICKED NAILS," Corner 15th and Etna Streets, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Undertakers.

C. H. SWIFT, Ag't

FOR

D. H. Jones and W. D. Luckie,

DEALER in Metallic and Wooden Burial Caskets and Cases. The only house in the city that sells the celebrated "Fisk Patent Metallic Burial Caskets and Cases."

Bodies preserved by the freezing process.

Orders from abroad, by telegram or letter promptly attended to. oct15 d1y

C. BOHNEFELD, Agent,

Undertaker and Cabinet Maker

Cor. of Marietta and Forsyth Streets,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

HAS now and will keep constantly on hand the best assortment of Coffins, Burial Cases, and Caskets, with the latest improvements on the "OLD FISK" patterns, and decidedly "Superior" in style, workmanship, finish, and the most elegant production of the art,

☞ with greatly reduced prices. ☜

Manufactured by Crane, Breed & Co., the leading house in the United States.

Hearses and Carriages furnished in any style and quantity, at the lowest rates.

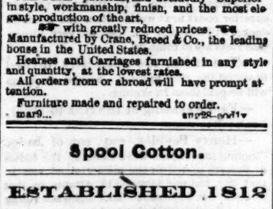
All orders from or abroad will have prompt attention.

Furniture made and repaired to order.

mar9... apr28-dw1tv

Spool Cotton.

ESTABLISHED 1812



(Wound on White Spools.)

GEORGE A. CLARK, Sole Agent.

A full assortment of this celebrated brand of SPOOL COTTON can now be had at the Popular Dry Goods House of

H. C. & J. F. KISER & CO.,

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P. S.—All our customers supplied with CLARK'S O. N. T. WRAPPING PAPER, FREE OF CHARGE, on application.

dec22—d3mo H C & J F KISER & CO

PUTS! CALLS!

STRADDLES!!

25, $50, $100, $200, $450

ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers, No. 12 Wall St., New York, make for customers desirable investments in Cotton Privileges, in amounts to suit, from 5 bales upwards, in 7 day, 15 day, one month, two months, three month and six month contracts which frequently return from ten and forty times the amount invested. Future Contracts bought and sold on a margin of ⅛c. Explanatory Circular and Daily Report of the Cotton Market, sent gratis.
oct31—deodly

White Lead.

C. H. GARCO, Prest. F. W. BRACKWELL, Sec

SOUTHERN WHITE LEAD CO.

SOUTHERN COMPANY WARRANTED STRICTLY PURE WHITE LEAD IN BLEACHED OIL ST. LOUIS

Every package of this Company's brand of Strictly Pure White Lead bears the following guarantee:

"The White Lead contained in this package is guaranteed by the Manufacturers, the SOUTHERN WHITE LEAD CO., St. Louis, Mo., to contain no adulteration whatever. It is composed entirely of perfectly Pure Carbonate of Lead and Linseed Oil, and is sold subject to Chemical Analysis and the Blow Pipe Test."

The name of this Company is placed ONLY upon STRICTLY PURE Lead. It is not placed upon a second or inferior quality. So parties purchasing White Lead branded "SOUTHERN COMPANY," are absolutely sure of obtaining a PERFECTLY PURE ARTICLE.

For Sale by Dealers in Paints and Oils throughout the South and West.

For sale by DUCK & CO., 25 Alabama street, and GEO. J. HOWARD, 47 Peachtree street.
oct31—d6mo

New Advertisements.

A GREAT OFFER! We will during these Hard Times dispose of 100 PIANOS and ORGANS, new and second-hand first-class makers including WATERS at lower prices for cash or instalments or to let until paid for than ever before offered. WATERS' GRAND SQUARE and UPRIGHT PIANOS and ORGANS (INCLUDING THEIR NEW SOUVENIR, LOCAL and BOUDOIR) are the BEST MADE. 7 Octave Pianos $65, 7 1/3 Octave $165 not used a year. 2 Stop Organs $50. 4 Stops $57. 7 Stops $68, 8 Stops $75. 10 Stops $88, 12 Stops $100 cash, not used a year in perfect order and warranted. LOCAL and TRAVELING AGENTS WANTED. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. A liberal discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, etc. Sheet music at half prices. HORACE WATERS & SONS, Manufacturers and Dealers, 40 East 14th St., Union square, New York.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

GEORGE PACE & CO.

No. 5 N. SCHROEDER ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

Patent Portable & Stationary Engines

Patent Circular Saw Mills, Gang, Muley & Sash Mills, Grist & Flour Mills, Water Wheels, Shingle, Barrel & Woodworking Machinery, Tanite Emery Wheels and Grinders, Saws, Mill Supplies, &c., &c. SEND FOR CATALOGUE & PRICES.

$55 to $77 a Week to Agents. $10 Outfit Free. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

25 Extra Fine Mixed Cards, with name, 10 cts., post-paid. L. JONES & CO., Nassau, N. Y.

THE MARYLAND

EAR & EYE INSTITUTE,

No. 66 N. Charles St., Baltimore.

Incorporated April 9, 1869.

President, Hon. J. W. DORSEY, Judge Superior Court.

The above Institution offers all the comforts of a home to patients suffering with eye or ear diseases, skillful nurses are in attendance, and as the surgeon in charge resides in the house with the family, patients are seen by him several times during the day. For further information apply to the surgeon in charge.

Dr. GEORGE REULING.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine

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Send for list of papers and schedule of rates. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park Row, New York. Refer to Editor of This Paper.

409a apr24...d&w4w

New Holland Springs,

(Hall County, Ga., Gainesville, P. O.)

LOCATED 2 miles east of Gainesville, on Air Line R. R., 55 mile post N. E. of Atlanta; E. W Holland and wife, Manager. This celebrated watering place is now being thoroughly repaired, and will be ready for the reception of guests by 15th May to November 1st. Good country board will be served up at 50 cents per meal; lodging 50 cents; $2 per day; $10 per week; payable weekly. Baggage delivered at Hotel from car shed FREE Extra service, extra charge. The mineral properties of the large spring (flows 15,000 gallons an hour) are Magnesia, Carbonic-acid, Gas, Lime and Iron: and 600 yards north is a spring of Chalybeate and Sulphur water, cures Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Chronic and Kidney Diseases, General Debility, and creates a ravenous appetite etc. If you went to die, must leave, no grave yard here.

EDW. W. HOLLAND, Manager.

6 apr6. d4m

REMOVAL!

I RESPECTFULLY call the attention of my friends and the public generally to my removal from No. 47 Peachtree street to

Norcross Building,

Corner Marietta and Peachtree streets, formerly occupied by Messrs. Phillips & Crew, where I will transact the wholesale and retail

DRUG BUSINESS

in all its branches. The retail and Prescription Department will be in charge of Mr. Chas. H Greene, recently of Augusta, Ga., long and favorably known as a skilful Pharmacist

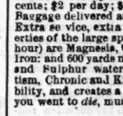
Dr. J. S Pemberton will be with me, whose skill and experience in the drug business requires no comment. He will have charge of the Manufacturing, and assist in the Wholesale Department. My customers may rely on being supplied with

Pure Drugs and Medicines

at as low prices as reliable articles can be furnished.

In this connection I will tender my thanks to former patrons, and to assure them of my appreciation of thus esteemed favors, and to extend to them and all others a hearty invitation to call on me in my new quarters.

348 apr23 d3m GEO. J HOWARD.



WINSHIP IRON WORKS SAW MILLS, GRIST MILLS MILL GEARING SHAFTING, PULLEYS &C. BEST POWERS & SMOOTHEST MILLS

THE CELEBRATED WINSHIP COTTON GIN

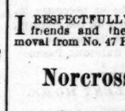
THE WINSHIP COTTON PRESS

FOR STEAM, HORSE, OR HAND POWER

ADDRESS WINSHIP & BRO.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS ATLANTA GA

E. VAN-WINKLE



IRON WORKS 16 FOUNDRY ST ATLANTA GA.

Business Directory.

E. P. SCOTT & CO.,

3 Exchange Court, New York,

Bankers & Merchants.

BUY and Sell Stocks, Bonds and Gold on Commission. Also, contracts for future delivery of Cotton. jan28—d6m,b'd

L. L. THOMASSON,

DEALER IN

Grain, Hay, Bacon, Lard,

FLOUR, &c., Market street, Chattanooga, Tennessee. New Fire-proof Warehouse at foot of Market street. apr30,1876—d1y

Dentists.

HOLLAND & CRENSHAW,

DENTISTS.

Office, 24 Whitehall Street, ATLANTA, GEORGIA
June1 7, 1876—d1y

D. SMITH,

Dentist.

Office 66 and Residence 173 Whitehall Stree ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

nov28,1876—d1y

DR. JAS. ALLEN LINK,

Dentist,

63 WHITEHALL, corner of Hunter street Residence 43 Cooper street.

jan10, 1877—d6m

Lawyers.

ANDREW BATES,

Attorney at Law,

GRANT'S NEW BUILDING,

40 Marietta Street,

ATLANTA..... GEORGIA

71 apr8 1877 d6m

B. S. IRVIN,

Attorney at Law

WASHINGTON, GEORGIA.

PRACTICE in Wilkes and neighboring counties. Prompt and faithful attention given to the collection of claims. nov19,1876—d1y

POPE BARROW. DAVID C. BARROW, JR

BARROW BROS,

Attorneys at Law

ATHENS, GEORGIA.

June25,1876—d1y

GEO F. WOOTEN,

Attorney at Law

AND

GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

I MAKE all kinds of collecting a SPECIALITY, and have in my employ efficient subordinates whose single duty is to assist in finding delinquent debtors, and by continued "dunning" making them pay. ☞ No charge for services attaches to any claim unless a collection is made. Office: In Railroad Block, (up-stairs) opposite National Hotel. 00 apr8,1877...d1y

R. A. MASSEY,

Attorney at Law

DOUGLASVILLE, GEORGIA.

WILL practice in the counties of Douglas, Campbell, Carroll, Cobb and Paulding, and also in the Supreme and Federal Courts at Atlanta. jan30,1877—d12m

B. L. BERNER. C. A. TURNER

BERNER & TURNER,

Attorneys at Law,

FORSYTH, GEORGIA.

WILL practice in all the Courts, and give special attention to the collection of claims Refer to Wm. H. Head, Banker, Forsyth, Ga. Dumas & Allen, Cotton Factors, Forsyth, Ga feb1,1877—d1y

JNO. D. CUNNINGHAM,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Office, No. 5 Kimball House, First Floor,

Atlanta, - - - Georgia.

SPECIAL ATTENTION to Cases arising under the Commercial Law. feb1— aug29,1876—d1y

LEONARD PHINIZY,

Attorney at Law

S. E. Corner Broad and McIntosh streets,

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

References by permission—J. M. Bradstreet, Son &

The Atlanta Daily Constitution

Preferred Locals.

SUGAR CREEK PAPER MILLS.
WM. McNAUGHT & CO.
See Daily and Weekly CONSTITUTION for specimen of our "news." mar23-d1f

W. Jennings & Co.,
WHITE PINE
SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS,
38 Decatur Street.
feb8—d3mo

75 Seventy-five 75
75 Seventy-five 75
75 Seventy-five 75
☞ New Styles for Spring,
☞ New Styles for Spring,
☞ New Styles for Spring,
Have been received—and more to come—at the "DOMESTIC" office,
31 PEACHTREE STREET.
No Patterns ever combined such *ELEGANCE, ECONOMY & RELIABLE FIT*
000 april1 d1f

South America and Southern United States.

Owing to their warm and delightful climates, their inhabitants grow sallow from torpid Liver, Indigestion and all diseases arising from a disordered Stomach and Bowels. They should of course at all times keep the liver active, and to our readers we would recommend Tabler's Vegetable Liver Powder. Taken in time, will often save money and much suffering Price, 50 cents.
441 apr25..deowly&weowly

False Impression.

It is generally supposed by physicians and the people generally that Dyspepsia cannot invariably be cured, but we are pleased to say that Green's August Flower has never, to our knowledge, failed to cure Dyspepsia and and Liver Complaint in all its forms, such as Sour Stomach, Costiveness, Sick Headache, palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion, bad taste in the mouth, etc. Out of the 50,000 dozen bottles sold last year, not a single failure was reported, but thousands of complimentary letters received from Druggists of wonderful cures. Three doses will relieve any case. Try it. Sample Bottles 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. For sale by HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR, Wholesale Druggists.
349 apr22 deod&weowtf

New Advertisements.

Notice in bankruptcy—A. E. Buck.
Never give up the ship—Dr. Bull.
To the public—E. Ranschenberg & Son.
Everybody should read this notice—J. M. Holbrook.
Flowers—Ladies Memorial Association.
Remember—The Skating Rink.
Special attention to orders Mark Berry.
Notice in bankruptcy—A. E. Buck.
The ladies especially invited to the Rink.
For rent—Rice & Mitchell.
Fancy skating—At the Rink to-night.
Assignee's notice—Walter Powell, assignee.
Fine rooms and good board 132 Peters street.
New Spring Shoes—Mark Berry.
The history of civilization—Dooley's Yeast Powders.
Wilbor's cod liver oil and lime—A. B. Wilbor.
Postponement—Reade's reading.
The excitement is up—at Berry's, 33 Peachtree street.
Lost—Leave at this office.

The History of Civilization

might be written in the gradual processes of improvement wrought out in articles of food. Every progressive step is a public blessing. To no one article is more due than to DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER. This with proper care in making insures the most delicious and digestible bread, biscuits, pastry, etc.

Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Lime.—The great popularity of this safe and efficacious preparation is alone attributable to its intrinsic worth. In the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Scrofulous Humors, and all Consumptive Symptoms, it has no superior, if equal. Let no one neglect the early symptoms of disease, when an agent is thus at hand which willeviate all complaints o. the Chest, Lungs or Throat. Manuf'd only by A. B WILBOR, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists, apr27—deod1w

Parlor Suits.

E. S. Kendrick & Co., have just received a beautiful line of Parlor Suits in the very latest styles. 456 apr26 d2t

New Spring Shoes.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes from the best Philadelphia factories. All my goods are made specially to order, and every pair warranted to be as represented Call and see the new styles, at Mark Berry's, 33 Peachtree street. apr27 d1t

Book Cases.

Oil Walnut, latest styles, very cheap, at corner Marietta an Broad street E S. Kendrick & Co. 451 apr26 d2t

The Excitement is Up.

All the latest styles of spring goods in Gent's fine hand-sewed Gaiters and low-quarter Shoes, now in stock, at Mark Berry's, 33 Peachtree street. Can suit all in any size, style and price. Come to see me. apr27 d1t

The Buckeye.

It is a well established fact, that Tabler's Buckeye Pile Ointment will cure, if used according to directions, the Æsculus Hippocastanum, or Horse Chestnut, commonly known as the Buckeye, has been highly esteemed for many years, owing to the fact, that it possesses virtues, lying in the bitter principle called Esculin which can be utilized for the cure of Piles. If affected with that terrible disease, use Buckeye Pile Ointment, and be relieved. Price, 50 cents
441 apr25..deowlwly&weowly

I give special attention to orders from a distance for Shoes. Send me your favors and I will suit you in quality and price. Fine goods a specialty. Mark Berry, 33 Peachtree street. apr7 d1t

Chamber Suits.

Our assortment of Dressing Case Chamber Suits, is unsurpassed. Corner Marietta and Broad street. E. S. Kendrick & Co.
456 apr26 d2t

Everybody Should Read this Notice

Two days only, left to close out my stock of Hats and Umbrellas.
Call at once, as these goods must be sold out to-day and to-morrow, if possible.
J. M. HOLBROOK,
37 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.
481 apr27 d2t

Flowers.

The ladies of the Atlanta Memorial Association respectfully request all friends to our cause on the different lines of railroad, to send us flowers for our decoration on Saturday, 28th The Express will pass them free. Direct Memorial Association. apr27 d1t

CEMENT, PLASTER OF PARIS, AND LIME.

Fresh and standard weight, for sale lowest cash prices, by A. LEYDEN,
73 apr8 d6m Agent Louisville Cement Co.

Just received, a full line of Colored Muslins at FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & Co's.
151 apr22...d1f

Important and Positive.

I am required by law and peremptority ordered by the Comptroller General to pay over the special taxes on liquor dealers, insurance agents, auctioneers, etc., etc. I will issue executions against all who do not pay during this week. Office at the store of W. B. Lowe & Co., Whitehall street. S. R. HOYLE,
411 apr24 d5t Tax Collector.

Tapestry Brussels at 90c. Window Shades at $1 75, put up, at
FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & Co's.
151 apr23...d1f

Another lot of those French Woven Corsets at 50c, worth $1 00. Also, a full line of latest styles of Neckwear at
FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & Co's.
151 apr23...d1f

MEMORIAL DAY.

ITS PLEASURES BLIGHTED BY APRIL CLOUDS.

Postponement of the Decoration—Great Preparations for Saturday.

Yesterday morning dawned dark and threatening and gave little promise of a sunny day for the decoration of the thousands of soldiers graves in our cemetery, which annually receive a floral tribute from the hands of Atlanta's fair daughters.

An April day is the very spirit of fickleness, and it was hoped that the threatening morning would give place to a bright and pleasant noon.

Early signs of promise appeared in stray gleams of sunshine which stole through the cloud rifts and came with their message of hope to the sombre world below. Half a dozen times the weather prophets rubbed their wise noses together and declared that the afternoon would be as fair as could be wished, and the ladies of the Memorial association were encouraged to wait for the further developments of the floating clouds and hanging mists before announcing any postponement of the important occasion About the 26th there is a peculiar interest which makes it the day of all others which should be observed as the time for decorating the graves of Confederate soldiers, and it was the wish of all that nothing should interfere with the expected celebration yesterday afternoon. However about noon, the clouds gathered so thick and all nature looked so gloomy, that the ladies determined it to be impossible to have a very general and pleasant celebration of the day. The streets were quite muddy and the rain continued. Therefore it was resolved to

POSTPONE THE DECORATION

until Saturday, at 3½ o'clock, when the same order of exercises published yesterday morning will be observed.

The postponement of the decoration was almost necessary, as the grass was quite wet in the cemetery, and the attendance of ladies and children must have been greatly diminished by the inclemency of the weather. It was postponed until Saturday so as to allow the children of all the public schools to attend. They had holiday yesterday, and the schools will be in regular operation to-day, and therefore hundreds of them would be deterred from attending.

The news of the postponement spread fast over the city. It was placed on the various bulletin boards of the CONSTITUTION, and the passing hundreds who

THRONGED THE STREETS

read it and told everybody they met.

Notwithstanding this hundreds did not hear of the fact, and from ten o'clock in the morning to four in the afternoon a continuous stream of people crowded the street cars and filled the sidewalks leading to the cemetery. The Georgia road ran special trains every ten minutes, and at noon carried crowds at every trip.

By three o'clock at least

TWO THOUSAND PEOPLE

were on the grounds, many of them carrying baskets of flowers, wreaths and crosses to decorate the graves.

The colored population, with characteristic imitation, was largely represented. Many of them had flowers, and intended to take part in the decoration.

The news of the postponement did not reach the cemetery until about three o'clock, when part of the crowd returned to the city. The larger part of the people, however, lingered amid the pleasant scenes. The weather had done its best, the sun shone out, and the air fresh from the purification of a spring rain, and laden with the sweetness of thousands of flowers, came like a holy incense, breathed from the skies over the sleeping heroes. Many of the

GRAVES WERE DECORATED.

The crowds walked about the beautiful cemetery, and those who brought flowers placed them on the low graves which covered almost an army of brave men. Until nightfall they lingered about the sacred spot, the chief interest being about the monument and the thousands of graves that stretch eastward from it.

The military companies were out in full force. Many of them went to the cemetery, where they learned of the postponement and swelled the crowds already there.

BLUE AND GRAY.

A beautiful incident occurred yesterday which though not intended for publicity, can do no harm to being known to all our people. General Frank Wheaton, U. S. A., and lady yesterday morning sent to General W. S. Walker, the marshal of the day, a floral cross, composed of exquisite geraniums and tender flowers of rare beauty Upon the cross was a card tied with a blue ribbon, conveying the best wishes of the soldier and his lady to General Walker, who was a comrade of General Wheaton in the service of the government before the war. This cross was to be seen yesterday afternoon on the confederate monument, and was viewed by the large crowd with pleasure. The delicate blue ribbon as it was cast in the sport of the breeze against the huge granite shaft, conveyed as beautiful a conception of the peaceful union of the blue and the gray as can well be imagined. The cross will be preserved in its place upon the monument until Saturday, when thousands will see it.

A MEMORIAL CONTRIBUTION FROM THOMASVILLE

Among the floral tributes to our Confederate dead scattered over their graves yesterday evening were some beautiful designs sent by the Ladies' Memorial Association of Thomasville, consisting of exquisitely wrought crosses and rosettes, made almost entirely of pure white flowers, with here and there a sprig of green, giving a varied and pleasing contrast. Some were as beautiful as ever seen, and were the creation of a taste and skill only displayed by feminine fingers. They were designed to decorate the grave of Capt. Thomas L. Wallace, a son of our esteemed citizen Major Campbell, who died last year in Thomasville. Though he did not fall on the battle-field, his young life was given for the unfortunate cause of the "stars and bars" Long may fair hands continue to weave garlands for the graves of our heroes, and may each returning memorial day find us more eager to scatter over the grassy mounds these simple tributes of affection. They are the emblems of how fresh and fragrant are the memories of our dead. The fair ladies of Thomasville have the thanks of Atlanta for their contributions to our memorial day.

SATURDAY'S CELEBRATION.

The decoration on Saturday will lose none of its interest on account of the necessary postponement of yesterday. The ceremonial is too dear to the hearts of our people for any unlucky circumstance to affect it. Yesterday was the first time it has ever failed to be celebrated on the appointed day. The procession to-morrow will be fully as large as it would have been had yesterday been fair most of the merchants will close their stores in the afternoon, and there will be a general outpouring of the whole population to the cemetery. Saturday afternoon is always a sort of holiday. This one will be memorable Every effort will be made to make the decoration the most impressive ever seen in this city. The ladies have their hearts in the work and there need be no fear that the occasion will be robbed of one bit of its interest because of its forced postponement. The thousands of wreaths which have been prepared will be used to-morrow, while fully half the graves are already decorated, receiving the affectionate care of the crowds present yesterday. More flowers will be received from the city and the country to-day. The supply will be very large, allowing enough to beautify each humble grave with the frail but eloquent memorial which spring furnishes as the expression of a holy sorrow and a sacred memory. Let the whole people turn out to-morrow afternoon, and in spite of yesterday's disappointment make this year's decoration the grandest ever known in Atlanta.

Markham House Arrivals

ATLANTA, April 25, 1877.

W W Waller, Canton, Miss; David McBride, city; C W Davis, Athena, Ga; Charles Boyd, city; S A Reid, Ga; H C Daugherty, Ga; J P Sumpter, Springfield, Ill; J B Hargrove, Radsville, Va., L A Word, West Point; A Marschalk, Acworth; Canton W Moreton, New York; A L Harris, city; James S Boynton, Griffin; Mrs B Wheeler and child, Ga; Mrs A M Tate, Augusta; C H Howell, Duluth.

The latest sensation—Kendrick & Co.'s $9 00 Lounges, assorted patterns.
456 apr26 d2t

To the Public.

Send all of your Binding to THE CONSTITUTION if you want it done well.
mar30...d1f

THE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

Georgia's Noblest Charity—A Refuge and a Home for her Unfortunate Children.

Editors Constitution: No apology is required for presenting to the attention of the people of Georgia facts pertaining to the asylum for the insane at Midway. The subject is one that should interest every man, woman and child within the broad domain of this staunch old commonwealth, engaging the serious attention of every thoughtful mind, and the cordial sympathy of every human heart.

During the recent session of the medical association of Georgia, in the city of Macon, an invitation from the president of the board of trustees and the superintendent of the asylum to visit that institution, was accepted, and one of the number who was so fortunate as to be able to respond, desires to testify, from personal observation, to the excellent condition and efficient management of this immense hopital.

It would be impossible in a communication of reasonable length to do full justice to all, or indeed, any of the departments — but for the sake, more especially of the relatives and friends of the patients, I feel it incumbent on me to render a truthful and unvarnished statement of the impressions made upon the minds of a few impartial and observing visitors.

The extensive grounds in fronts of the building are tastefully arranged and supply a profusion of flowers of great beauty and variety. A number of mounds, vases and areas of blue grass add to the attractiveness of the surroundings. The center of this garden is ornamented by a large fountain, inclosed by a substantial basin of stone-work, constructed by an inmate of the institution. The various courts for open-air exercise that surround the main building are well shaded and conveniently disposed. The interior of the building is a model of neatness and cleanliness. The halls, dining rooms and sleeping apartments all bear indisputable evidence of intelligent and ceaseless care.

The able, devoted and self-sacrificing gentlemen who compose the medical staff are well known throughout the country, and their humane labors are highly appreciated; but when it is remembered that the performance of their duties involves the abandonment of social intercourse, the isolation of themselves and their families, and incessant worry and toil resulting from contact with a class of patients—morose, irritable and frequently violent—day and night, month after month, and year after year, I doubt not, a debt of gratitude which can never be repaid well, at least be acknowledged It was a source of genuine gratification to observe the affection manifested towards these gentlemen by the unfortunate inmates during our passage through the various wards and corridors. Their actions and expressions were eloquent testimonials in favor of their peculiar fitness for their trying positions. The attendants and assistants are courteous and forbearing and, notwithstanding the fact that they are frequently assaulted by excited lunatics, they are, under no circumstances, allowed to strike but are required merely to restrain the individual until his maniacal fury shall have been subsided. This brief sketch affords but an imperfect history of a pleasant day's experience, but it is offered as the unanimous opinion of the gentlemen who enjoyed the bountiful hospitality of the venerable and benevolent superintendent. When a variety of employments and amusements shall have been provided for the occupation and diversion of these unhappy persons, Georgia need never fear a comparison of our state lunatic asylum with any similar institution on this continent.

Yours truly J. B. B.
ATLANTA, April 25, 1877.

A Word to the Germans.

Since the last three weeks the undersigned has been working among the German citizens of this place as missionary, and is delighted to give them credit for the interest which many of them have demonstrated by their liberal support and prompt attendance.

Having heard (even in Illinois and Missouri, where the undersigned formerly used to preach) of the apathy of the Germans in Atlanta in regard to religion, and having been told by many friends of this place that he would meet with hard work in stirring Germans to religious interest, it would make me feel proud if my German countrymen would deny this unfounded assertion by manifesting a warm and hearty interest in the reorganization and continuation of their church

And as we met on last Sunday and begun the work of reorganizing the church, we hope to continue in the good work for four or five Sundays longer (after which time every one will be admitted to membership in accordance to the constitution); therefore we cordially invite all those of our German friends who still have the interest of the church at heart, and whose feelings are not seared, and whose love of Almighty God would lead them to be partakers of salvation through Jesus Christ, to assist us in this noble and trustworthy work—the complete reorganization of the church. It is true there are many American churches. Nevertheless, I think it not superfluous for the Germans to have their own church.

As it can not be denied that a great many of them do not fully understand the ecclesiastical expressions in America as they do in German, and prefer therefore rather to stay at home. I think everybody, even our American brethren, should be rejoiced and grant us all possible assistance to promote the success of our enterprise.

Come on, dear countrymen, and with the education of which you are inclined to boast, show by your conduct in this matter that you are worthy of it.

No doubt many of your prejudices against the christian religion seems to be justified in consideration of its misuse, hypocrisy, etc.; but let me ask you one question: Is it just to blame a subject for its misuse by an object? I think this question is no puzzle to you. Well, if so, then be just to yourselves, to the christian religion and just to your children and show by yourselves that the right use of christianity effects examples to every one.

Verily, I never saw a man, becoming worn by true religion but I have observed that people get angry against the christian religion because it requires a moral life.

And I think morality to be as necessary for this world as true christianity for the eternity, and that we intend to promote in our church.

JOHANNES HEINIGKE, Pastor.

LADIES' BENEVOLENT HOME.

Festival Repeated No-Night.

Owing to the fact that it had been imperfectly advertised, the strawberry and ice cream festival, given in the Centennial Hall last night by the ladies interested in the Benevolent home, was not as largely attended as other circumstances would have made it. However, a large number of the best friends of the institution were out and patronized the beautiful tables most liberally.

The hall was beautifully arranged and tastefully decorated with flowers. The tables were loaded with luscious berries and delicate cream, while by them stood the most fascinating salesmen to dispose of their treasures. Among the ladies most prominently engaged, we noticed Mrs W H Tuller, Mrs James Jackson, Mrs R S Robinson, Mrs Joe Godfrey, Mrs B Mallon and others, These ladies are working zealously to make money that is needed to remove the Home to new and more commodious quarters, They will repeat the festival to-night, and hope to see all their friends present No charge will be made for admission. The berries and cream will be placed very low. The entertainment will be one of the most pleasant of the season. All who can should come out and aid the good object for which the festival is given. The thanks of THE CONSTITUTION are due the ladies for a kind remembrance last night and they have our best wishes for the success of their plans.

The P. C. A. Society.

The Atlanta branch of the P. C. A. society, is not dead, but liveth, and held, on Wednesday, (25th of April) its first annual meeting at the Young Men's Library rooms. We congratulate the vigorous little "branch," which has grown and strengthened in the midst of discouragments. While its work has been quiet, it has been effectual, as many poor dumb animals would testify, could they speak. The principle is divine, and put in practice, makes better men and women of all. May God speed the good work. AN EYE WITNESS.
April 26th, 1877.

Dining Room Furniture.

Extension Tables, Side Boards and Dining Chairs, at bottom prices, corner Marietta and Broad streets. E. S. Kendrick & Co.
456 apr26 d2t

SAVING A CITY.

How an Atlanta Detective Pinched Greenville from the Burning.

Some weeks ago a block of fine houses was burned in the city of Greenville, S C. The fire was evidently the work of an incendiary, and while it was in progress the city was fired in four or five other places. Of course this

DETERMINED AND DELIBERATE INCENDIARISM

alarmed the good people of Greenville very much. Evidences accumulated that a serious attempt was being made by burglarious incendiaries to destroy the city. In this extremity they applied to Mayor Angier, of Atlanta, for a detective. The mayor sent Mr. E. C. Murphy at once to the beleaguered city

Mr. Murphy went to Greenville, and was soon fairly at work. In about a week's time he lodged his suspicions on two negroes. After watching them awhile he became satisfied that his suspicions were correct, and lodged the precious rascals in jail.

By so arranging it that a confederate of his could hear the conversation of the prisoners, while in the cell, they soon fixed their guilt upon them, by their own confession, and established, beyond dispute, a plot to have a wide-spread conflagration.

One of the negroes was an Atlantian, who is now known to have fired a house in this city, and who stole Mr. Seago's horses some time ago. They are a fragrant pair of scoundrels, and will be properly punished. We have seen letters from the mayor and citizens of Greenville to Mayor Angier thanking him for having sent so reliable and skillful a detective as Mr. Murphy, and stating that he had speedily captured the thieves. Mr. Murphy desires us to return thanks to the mayor, clerk of council, and citizens generally for kindness and aid extended him during his work in the city. As for Murphy himself, he is, in our opinion, one of the best, if not the very best, detective south of New York. He never misses a man he goes after.

A GHASTLY SUPPER.

How a Murderer Took Supper in His Coffin

An interesting supplement may be made this morning to the story of the negro whose execution was reported in Wednesday' CONSTITUTION.

The negro George Williams was hung for killing his infant son, for not learning to walk He was sentenced to be hung last year, on the same day that three other murderers were to be swung off. He was respited on the very day that was named for his hanging. The sheriff, attentive to all the details,

HAD PROVIDED A COFFIN

for George, put the coffin in the jail. George soon discovered it, and walking up to it sat down in it, and commenced to coolly eat his supper. After supper he stretched himself out in it for a little nap. He said he wanted to get used to it. When he was respited the coffin was carefully put away and saved until he was sentenced again. No respite came this time, and George is now taking a lengthy nap in the same coffin that he practiced in on that memorable night

Life Association of America.

ATLANTA, April 26, 1877.

Editors Constitution—I see in the associated dispatches, published in your prosperous daily of the 26th inst., an article copied from the New York Tribune of the 25th inst., referring to the Life Association of America, of St. Louis, Mo., and having for its effect the injury of a sound and responsible corporation, which is now and has been performing all its obligations in a just and equitable manner.

I beg you to publish the enclosed telegram received this morning from the president of the association, showing the condition of the company on the 20th April, 1877

This telegram is based upon the examination made and signed by the same Mr S. H. Rhodes, insurance commissioner of Massachusetts, which the said article gives as the author of the calumnious rumors, and who, with the commissioners of four (4) other states, had been appointed to investigate the soundness and management of the Life Association of America. This vindicating report, addressed to the Hon. Wm. S. Relf, superintendent of Insurance for Missouri Republican of the 22d inst., and will be made public in the other states in a few days.

I remain, very respectfully
J. H. MORGAN,
Secretary Georgia Department.

ST. LOUIS April 26.

J. H. Morgan, Secretary:—Examinations show a surplus at six per cent. of four hundred and twenty-six thousand dollars. After excluding three hundred and sixty-eight thousand dollars from the assets, a considerable portion of which the commissioners say can be made acceptable, allowing the assets and values claimed by the association, the surplus exceeds a four and a half reserve, one hundred and eighty thousand dollars. A pamphlet containing the particulars of the examination is now being printed for distribution. H. W. HOUGH,
President.

Rt. Rev. Samuel Fellows, D. D.,

Bishop of the Reformed Episcopal church and chancellor of the new University of the West, will visit Atlanta and preach and lecture next Sunday. Bishop Fellows is a preacher of great eloquence and power. His discourses have made no ordinary impression in the cities of Canada and the north, and recently in Charleston, South Carolina He is an Englishman, and recently president of the University of Wisconsin, which he resigned to join the Reformed Episcopal church.

TOWN TOPICS.

—Remember the Italian band will discourse sweet music at the rink to-night. Will dance after skating.

—Judge Pottle will preside at our superior court next week, when the criminal docket will be taken up. Several very important cases are to come up.

—The ladies are especially invited to attend the rink to-night. Special attention will be paid them in skating.

—Fancy skating at the rink to-night. Don't fail to come.

—Henry Peeples, esq., son of Judge Cincinnatus Peeples, was chosen by the ladies of Forsyth to deliver the memorial address in that city, but was detained in Atlanta so that he could not be present. Mr. Peeples is a young man of fine talents and would have graced the occasion.

—Be sure and come to the rink to-night, to enjoy yourself.

—Miss Emma Thompson, one of Newnan's fairest and most accomplished young ladies, is in the city spending several weeks with her relatives here.

—In consequence of the inclemency of the weather the reading of Prof. Willoughby Reade is postponed until a time when due notice will be given.

—Geo. C. Douglass, Esq Columbus; Demas Barnes and Miss Barnes, Brooklyn; Col. S. Yates, Levy; C D Owens and James L. Taylor, Savannah; J. W. Chester and Virgil Powers Macon; L. Worrock, Jacksonville, Fla., are guests at the Kimball house.

—Newnan sent a lot of flowers to the city to be used for decorating the graves. Such kindness is appreciated by the ladies of our city.

—The moving of the Young Men's Library will begin in earnest to day. The new hall will be opened with appropriate ceremonies.

—The companies turned out about forty men apiece yesterday. The military spirit is rising in the city.

—Rignold's pictures are in the windows and his fame as a handsome man is surely deserved.

Ladies' Desks.

Every variety of Writing Desks, for Ladies, at corner Marietta and Broad streets. E. S. Kendrick & Co. 456 apr26 d2t

National Hotel Arrivals.

J P Wills, Miss Kitta Wills, Alabama; F E Ware, wife and baby, Mississippi; Jas P Pritchard and wife, Texas; C J Clements, Rome; C F Vaughn and lady, Jonesboro; W P Daniels, Chattanooga; T J Hardaway, Macon; E E Keese, Anderson, S C.; W W Padgett, Bartow county, Ga.; Thomas P Jones, Dadeville, Ala.; W P Harden, Cobb county; Rev W S Branham, Edgwood; T H Mozall, G D Noble, Montgomery; Ala.; R L Smith, Bolteville; W J Goughney, Forsyth; L E Smith, Opelika.

George Rignold as Henry V.

The Savannah News has the following complimentary notice of Mr. George Rignold, who will appear in our city next Monday and Tuesday nights:

A large and fashionable audience filled the theatre last evening, the occasion of the first appearance in our city of Mr. George Rignold, the celebrated English actor, in his great impersonation of Henry V. The reputation of Mr. Rignold and the reports of his grand success in New York had created considerable curiosity in our community to see him, and the announcement of his coming was hailed with pleasure and the event anticipated with eagerness. The result was, as we have stated, a crowded audience composed of the beauty and culture of Savannah. The occasion being the anniversary of the birth and death of the immortal Shakspeare, the private boxes, galleries and pillars in the theater were very handsomely festooned with the flags of various nations and presented an attractive sight. These decorations were arranged by Mr Frank Bergman, who obtained the bunting from the foreign shipping in port

Mr. Rignold is an excellent reader, and his diction is smooth and entirely free from any semblance of rant; of fine physique, attractive appearance, and a well modulated voice he made a favorable impression at the first, which increased as the play wore on. In some scenes particularly he gave unmistakable evidence of the possession of that rare dramatic ability which has won for him a name and fame throughout this country. He acts with animation and spirit, and especially in the scene where he hurls defiance at the king of France through his herald Montroy, was the true artist revealed. The company is a large and good one, and rendered him efficient support. The "Pistol" of J. A. Meade and the "Fluellen" of Wm. Scallen were admirable.

The "Princess Catharine" of Mrs. Charlotte Church and the "Alice" of Miss May Cushing were specially noticeable for excellence. The courting scene between King Henry V and Princess Catharine was provocative of much amusement, being splendidly and naturally enacted.

The appearance of the king riding at the head of his army, on his fine white steed, created a decided sensation, and was one of the finest and most magnificent sights we have seen on our stage.

Sunday School Anniversary a Payne's Chapel.

The Sunday school connected with Payne's Chapel, M. E church, celebrated its ninth anniversary on Tuesday night with a most charming entertainment.

The church, which was handsomely decorated for the occasion, was filled to overflowing with the school and its friends, including many invited guests.

The exercises were conducted by Mr J C Kimball, the superintendent of the school, and consisted of singing, speeches, recitations, etc., by the scholars, and speeches by distinguished visitors.

The most delightful feature of the occasion was the speeches, recitations, etc, by the little children, many of them not being over six or seven years of age. These little lads and misses performed their part with a spirit and grace that was very charming.

The opening address by Scott Grist, a young gentleman still in his teens, was well written and finely delivered. The next speech by little Kliby, a lad probably ten years old, was one of the best of the kind we remember to have heard. The "Sermon that had an application," by a lad named Randall, was capital, and "Cheerfulness," and "Good morning to God," by two sweet little misses, was beautifully rendered.

The "Changed Cross," by 14 young ladies, was a beautiful emblematic representation, finely presented.

The singing by the school and by the quartette club was very fine.

Excellent speeches were made by Judge Jackson, Rev. Dr. Cook, Rev. Dr. Fuller (editor of the Methodist Advocate), C. E. Boynton Esq., Professor J. A. Richardson and Hon. John H. James.

Altogether, the celebration was a decided success, and reflects much credit upon its management. This school, under the superintendency of J. C. Kimball, aided by the pastor, Rev. J. F. Reynolds, and his good lady, is rapidly increasing in numbers and interest.

THE COURTS.

The Supreme Court.

CIRCUITS:

Eastern..... 9 | Brunswick..... 4

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA,
April 26, 1877.

EASTERN CIRCUIT.

No. 13. Argument concluded.
No. 14. Dismissed for want of prosecution.
No 22. Jenkins vs. German Lutheran Congregation of Effingham county. Foreclosure of Mortgage, from Effingham. Argued. A. B. Smith, J. L. Singleton, for plaintiff in error. R E. Lester, contra.
No. 15. Mendell vs. Southern Mutual Insurance Company. Complaint, from Chatham. R E Lester, for plaintiff in error, W. D. Harden, contra.

Pending the argument of Mr. Lester, the court adjourned until 10 o'clock A.M to-morrow.

Straw Hats, Flowers and Ribbons in great abundance at FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & Co's
151 apr22...d1f

500 Parasols from 20c to $5 00, at FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & Co's.
151 apr22...d1f

A large and fine assortment of Children's and Ladies' Hose from 10c to $1 00 a pair, at FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & Co's
151 apr22 3...d1f

Strawberry Festival.

A Strawberry Festival will be held at Kidd's Hall in Centennial building, this evening Thursday, April 26th, for the benefit of the Benevolent Home. Admission free.
apr26...d1t

Sofa Beds.

We have at last received a new lot of the "Magic Bed Lounges" The most perfect patent ever invented, found only at E. S. Kendrick & Co's, 21 Marietta street.
456 apr26 d2t

Cheaper Yet—Than the Cheapest.

White and fancy Dress Shirts 75 cents.
Fine 3-ply Linen Collars 15 cents.
Very finest of imitation Linen Collars per box 20 cents.
A good Gauze Under Shirt for 35 cents.
Black Silk HATS at $2 00
Fur and Straw Hats at your own price, at SCHINDLER & ABRAHAM'S,
463 apr26 4t 10 Whitehall street.

100 pieces of the latest styles in Dress Goods and Summer Silks marked down to cost at FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & Co's.
151 apr22...d1f

100,000 yards Edging from 2c up, FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & Co's.
151 apr22...d1f

To Shoemakers.

A $95 00 New Improved Wilson Sewing Machine in perfect order—only $40.00, at Krouse & Shackelford's, 33 Peachtree street.
419 apr24...3t

Schenck's Standard Remedies.

The standard remedies for all diseases of the lungs are SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC, and SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, and if taken before the lungs are destroyed, a speedy cure is effected.

To those three medicines Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, owes his unrivalled success of the treatment of pulmonary diseases.

The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs; nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, for when the phlegm or matter is ripe a slight cough will throw it off, the patient has rest and the lungs begin to heal.

To enable the pulmonic syrup to do this, Schenck's Mandrake Pills and Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver. Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver, removing all obstructions, relax the gall bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is soon relieved.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is a gentle stimulant and alterative; the alkali of which it is composed mixes with the food and prevents souring. It assists the digestion by toning up the stomach to a healthy condition, so that the food and the Pulmonic Syrup will make good blood; then the lungs heal and the patient will surely get well if care is taken to prevent fresh cold.

All who wish to consult Dr. Schenck, either personally or by letter, can do so at his principal office, corner of Sixth and Arch Sts., Philadelphia, every Monday.

Schenck's medicines are sold by the druggists throughout the country.
mar1—deod1w markaw

Provisions, Grain, etc.

NEW YORK, April 26.

Flour opened stronger; closed quiet; holders generally disposed to accept figures of yesterday. superfine western and state $3 00@3 35 10; southern flour a shade firmer and quiet.

Wheat 2@3c higher; very moderate export demand; ungraded $1 50; winter wheat held firmer and quiet.

Corn 1 c higher and irregular.

Oats 1@2c better.

Coffee, job lots 16@21½ gold.

Sugar steady.

Molasses firm; tierce in fair inquiry.

Tallow firm: prime city 8⅝.

Naval stores firm.

Pork lower, closing heavy; new extra mess $16 50.

Lard heavy and a shade lower; prime steam 10.25@10.33½

Whisky firmer at $1 13.

Freights to Liverpool a shade firmer.

CHICAGO, April 26.

Flour in good demand at full prices.

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.

Ask an inspection of the following goods and confidently say there can be No Cheaper Goods South, as they were

Bought for Cash and from First Hands.

Large lot Striped Hose, genuine English full regular made, and fifty per cent. lower than ever shown in this market.
Beautiful assortment French Foulard Cambric Silk Designs.
Tasso Over Suitings, Velvet Striped Grenadines. Plain Grenadines, Striped Summer Silks. Solid Colored Silks in all the new shades, that

We Guarantee as Low as New York Prices.

French deBeges in all new shades for summer wear. Pure Mohair from twenty cents to forty-five cents, in all shades.
Large lot BLACK TURKISH BRILLIANT fifty per cent lower than elsewhere.
Five hundred yards Embroidery, marked by the piece at HALF PRICE to close out rapidly before receiving large lot imported by us.
Fifty pieces Union Linen Lawns 15 cents per yard.
Victoria Lawns 12½c, 15c, 20c, 25c, and up to 50 cents, that will compare with any goods of the kind in the city.
Beautiful quality White French Organdie from 35c to 50 cents per yard.

Our Carpet Room,

In every Department, is full of New and Desirable Goods, that we propose to sell as low as any in the city,

Even If That Price Be Less Than Cost.

We simply ask an inspection of our stock, and promise to

SAVE MONEY!

to every customer who will make an honest, careful inspection,

BOTH IN DRY GOODS AND CARPETS.

920 apr1...dh2d3d&4c1w,thunk1w,then 2wtc3lc,lp

WEATHER REPORT, APRIL 26, 1877

Reported by R. J. Redding, for the Dept. Agriculture.

BAROMETER.

7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	MEAN.
28 956	28.922	28.903	28.927

THERMOMETER.

7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	MEAN.	MAX'M	MIN'M
62°	66°	61°	64°	70°	61°

Maximum heat of the direct rays of the sun..... 82°
Radiation from the earth during preceding night..... 55°

HYGROMETER.

Per cent of moisture in the air				Evaporation.	Rainfall.
7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	MEAN	INCHES	INCHES.
72	78	82	74		.13

ANEMOMETER.

7 A.M—Wind from the..... West
2 P.M—Wind..... South-West
9 P.M—Wind..... South-West

APPEARANCE OF THE SKY

7 A.M..... Cloudy
2 P.M..... Cloudy
9 P.M..... Cloudy

PROBABILITIES.

(By Telegraph.)

Indications for Friday, in the South Atlantic States, cloudy weather and rain, east to south winds, slowly falling barometer, and no change in temperature except in the western portion where the wind will shift north and west, with cooler clearing weather.

COMMERCIAL.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Financial.

NEW YORK, April 26 —Money easy at 2@3½
Sterling firm at 8
Gold inactive at 106⅞@107.
Governments active and strong; new fives 111¾
State bonds quiet and nominal.
Stocks closed active and irregular; New York Central 89; Erie 6¾. Lake Shore 47⅝; Illinois Central 93¾; Pittsburg 85; Chicago and Northwestern 18; preferred 41⅝. Rock Island 87.
Sub-treasury balances—gold $76,955,533; currency $41,316,723.
The sub-treasury paid out $13,000 on interest; $364,000 for bonds
Customs receipts to-day $383,000

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, April 26.—Cotton quiet and easy; middling uplands 10 15-16; middling Orleans 11 1-16; sales not given
Futures opened steady at the decline.

April.....